JUNAGADH STATE

ADMINISTRATION

REPORT

1944-45

JUNAGADH STATE

ADMINISTRATION

REPORT

1944-45.

Printed at
THE JUNAGADH STATE PRESS
1946.

To

MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SAHEB,

SIR MAHABATKHANJI BABI BAHADUR,

G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I.,

JUNAGADH.

Your Highness,

Pursuant to Your Highness' directions, I have the honour to submit the accompanying Report on the Administration of Your Highness' State for the year ending 31st October 1945.

A special chapter summarizing important features of the Administration and improvements made during the year, has been added at the end of the Report to which I beg to invite Your Highness' special attention.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness

Your Highness' most obedient servant,

Junagadh, A. K. Md. Hussain,

20th September, 1946 Dewan, Junagadh State.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I.

General

CHAPTER II.

Political and Administrative

CHAPTER III.

War Efforts

CHAPTER IV.

Revenue Administration

CHAPTER V.

Protection.

CHAPTER VI.

Production & Distribution

CHAPTER VII.

Revenue and Finance.

CHAPTER VIII

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

Page.

CHAPTER IX.

CHAPTER X.

Education.

Page.

CHAPTER XI

Railways.

CHAPTER XII

Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER XIII

Summary of important features in the Administration.

Statistical Returns.

———:o:———

Chapter I.

GENERAL.

TERRITORY :-

Saurashtra the ancient land of splendour forms the territory of Junagadh, the premier State in Kathiawar. The State lies South west in the Kathiawar peninsula between 21'- 53' and 20' -44 north latitude and 70° and 72° east longitude with the Halar Prant bordering on the north, Gohilwad on the east and the Arabian Sea washing its coasts on the south and west.

PHYSICAL ASPECTT :-

Junagadh, the garden capital of the State, is situated on the slopes of the panoramic range of Girnar hills, with the towering peak of Gorakhnath 3666 feet above the sea level, and the shrine of Datar sacred to the Muslims on a neighbouring hill. The State territory is studded with many ancient and historic monuments like the edicts of Ashoka on a granite rock dating as far back as 256 before the Christian Era with later inscriptions of Rudradaman (150 A. D.) and Skandagupta (457 A. D.); the Jain and Hindu temples on the mount Girnar; the citadel of Upperkote with its Khengar Vav and Well, and other caves and temples within the environs of the capital. Then there is the old temple at Prabhas Patan; the Varah temple at Kadwad; the Gayatri temple at Pasnavda, the vejal Kotha (fort) and the Buddhist caves in the Gir Forest. and the hot springs of Tulsishyam etc. etc.

In the South-east of Girnar lies the extensive forest of Gir with its abundant supplies of grass, timber and wood of commercial and industrial value and plants and herbs with medicinal properties. This forest is the only remaining sanctuary of the Indian lion on the Asian mainland and is famous for the Gir breed of milch cattle.

AREA:--

The total area of the State is 4017 square miles which includes 144 square miles of Mangrol and 680 square miles of 21 attached units. The total number of villages and townships is 1020 which include Mangrol with its 23 swang villages and 154 of the attached units.

Veraval with its modern harbour, Nawabandar and Mangrol are the principal among the 16 ports on a sea coast of 84 miles within the State territory.

RIVERS:-

The land of the State is watered by several rivers of which the principal are the Bhadar, the Uben, the Ozat, the Hiran, the Saraswati, the Machhundri, the Singaoda, the Meghal, the Vrajmi, the Raval and the Sabli.

SOIL:-

The soil under cultivation is rich and is classified into garden, dry-crop and rice land. Another fertile tract ten miles from the Sea Coast low lying and subject to floods during heavy rainfall is known as Ghed; and a further long strip along the coast extending from Patan to Una is known as Nagher which yields three crops in the year.

RAINFALL:-

The rainfall of Junagadh town during the monsoon of 1945 recorded 37 inches 70 cents, the average for the five years 1941-45 being 31 inches 21 cents.

CLIMATE:-

The climate of the districts is generally equable; while the sea coast is salubrious, the plains are some what warmer but are immune from the extreme heat of the interior of the province. The climate in the thick of the Gir Forest is not as healthy as in the plains.

POPULATION:-

The total population of the State according to the census of 1941 is 8,16,344. Of these 6,70,719 were registered in the State proper (i. e. before other uuits came to be attached in 1943) comprising 5,34,321 Hindus, 1,27,814 Muslims, 8,073 Jains, 282 Christians, 66 Parsis, 36 Sikhs, 14 Jews, 1 Budhist and 112 of other communities.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE:-

The total revenue of the State for the year under review was Rs. 1,39,33,207, excluding an approximate alienated revenue of Rs. 15 lakhs, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,24,50,836.

The average receipts and disbursements of the previous four years 1940-41 to 1943-44 work out to Rs. 1,10,69,679 and Rs. 93,24,745 respectively

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS AND ARTICLES OF MANUFACTURE:–

The principal produce of the State is cotton, groundnut, castor-seed, seasamum, country tobacco, wheat, bajri, juwar, rice, cereals, sugarcane, timber, bamboos, grass, stone etc. while the existing industries in the State comprise cotton ginning and pressing, oil extraction by rotary mills and expellars. saw mills, handloom weaving and textile manufacture, toy making and woodcraft, shipbuilding, stone quarrying, lime manufacture, charcoal industry, power generation, manufacture of matches, bonemeal manures and fertilisers, ice, salt and allied chemicals, coir matting and brushes, soap, ghee, sugarcandy, copper and brassware, tin and metal works, dyed cloth gold and silver embroidery, pottery, hardware, leather, fishing industry, etc.

Large scale industries are being established at Chorwad by the Kathiawar Industries Ltd., for the production among others of pottery, tanned leather goods, vanaspati ghee etc.

Chapter II.

POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE.

THE RULER:-

The present Ruler, Major His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabatkhanji III G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I., is ninth in succession and seventh in descent from His Highness Bahadurkhanji I, the founder of Babi Family of Junagadh in 1735 A. D. His Highness the Nawab Saheb was born on 2nd August 1900 and succeeded to the Gadi on 2nd January 1911, visited England in 1913-14; received education at the Mayo College of Princes, Ajmer; and was invested with the full powers of a Ruling Prince on the 31st March 1920. His Highness was awarded the insignia of K. C. S. I. on the 1st January 1926 and raised to the dignity of G. C. I. E. on 1st January 1931; elected Honorary Vice-President of the Indian Red Cross Society in in 1929; appointed Honorary Captain in 1937 and promoted to the rank of Honorary Major on the 20th July 1942. His Highness as ruler of the Premier State in the Province ranks first amongst the Princes of Kathiawar and enjoys plenary powers with a personal and local salute of 15 guns, the permanent salute being 13 guns. His Highness is a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes.

SILVER JUBILEE:-

The most outstanding event of recent years was the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur's investiture, on the 31st of March 1945. The Day marked the successful completion of His Highness' rule of twenty five years and His Highness was the receipient of numerous messages of cordial falicitations from all over the country. A week's holiday was observed throughout the

State and a crowded programme of functions arranged to satisfy popular enthusiasm. Public Prayers were held by all classes of people invoking the blessings of the Almighty on their beloved Ruler and his family for long life and supreme happiness.

The subjects of the State displayed their loyalty and gratitude by weighing His Highness' against Silver, which was given away in charity in deference to His Highness' desire. Voluntary subscriptions were raised by the people to the tune of six lakhs of rupees for the purpose of establishing institutions of public welfare in the State in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee. A salute of 25 guns was fired and sweets were distributed to school children throughout the State. Sweets were also served to the patients in hospitals, to lepers, prisoners, and to the poor generally.

His Highness was publicly greeted by the village folks and other sbjects of the State, Talukdars, Amirs, Girasias and Officers, who had gathered at a large garden party at Motibag when His Highness' Message to his people was read. In order to appreciate the depth of His Highness' love for his subjects and his concern for their welfare, it is quoted below:-

" To My Beloved People,

Today by the Grace of the Almighty is the twentyfifth Anniversary of my Investiture with full powers as Ruler of this State.

Since the day I assumed the Government of this State, I have, with the help of God, done my best to maintain and uphold the noble traditions of my ancestors to look after your welfare and happiness and to cement the ties of friendship and collacoration with the Paramount Power.

" Throughout these twenty five years I have always appreciated your loyalty, goodwill and desire to live in peace, and I can confidently rely upon you to continne to do so. I assure you, my beloved subjects, that the future years of my life will be equally devoted to your betterment and welfare. It is needless for me to say that in your prosperity lies my prosperity and in your happiness lies my happiness."

The people's address was full of loyalty and devotion to the personality of His Highness and was greatly appreciative of the progressive administration of the State.

The following is the text of the address:—

May it please Your Highness,

On behalf of all Your Highness' subjects we crave permission to tender our most heartfeld greetings and sincerest felicitations to Your Highness on this most auspicious occasion of the Silver Jubilee of your Highness' benign rule. No words can adequately and befittingly express our profound feelings of unalloyed joy and legitimate pride, staunch loyalty and inborn reverence for Your Highness-our Ruler-on this happy occasion, which shall always remain a red letter day in the annals of the State and we pray to Almighty God that the days of the Golden as well as Diamond Jubilees of Your Highness' rule may as well dawn upon us.

Twentyfive years ago we hailed Your Highness' assumption of ruling powers with great confidence and anticipation of your paternal, kind rule. Our hopes have been fulfilled far beyond our expectations, as continued progress in every direction and ever-increasing prosperity have marked Your Highness' benevolent rule. Today under Your Highness' personal care and inspiration the Junagadh State ranks high among the big and progressive States of India.

We do not flatter ourselves, or Your Highness, when we say that we are very fortunate in having a ruler who possesses best qualities of head and heart and there can be no gainsaying the fact that Your Highness' simplicity and unassuming personality, amiable nature and kind disposition, coupled with lofty ideal and force of character, have endeared Your Highness not only among all classes of Your Highness' subjects, but has greatly made an impression on the minds of the people outside the State.

The bonds of loyalty of the people of this State to the noble Babi family have remained unshaken and unshakeable during the last 215 years. The cordiality of the relations existing between the Ruler and the Ruled is one of the happiest, proudest and most envied and admired features of this State and a proof of the tolerance, sympathy and statesmenship of successive rulers of Babi dynasty. Never on a single day was there the slightest strain on the deep personal affection which every individual subject cherishes for Your Highness and Your Highness' family.

The brilliant achievements of Your Highness' reign, the precious boons you have time after time conferred on Your subjects, the remarkable progress in every direction, constitute a brilliant chapter in the history of the State.

Here we humbly crave your Highness' indulgence by mentioning just a few of the most outstanding benefits conferred on Your Highness' subjects since the time of your Highness' accession to the Gadi.

On several occasions, in times of stress Your Highness readily came to the relief of the agriculturists by reducing cash assessment when the price of the produce dropped, or for some other reasons. The most recent example of Your

Highness' keen solicitude for the agriculturists is the fact that the revision of land revenue which was due last year has been postponed inspite of the present high prices of commodities and so the assessment paid by the agriculturists will continue on the existing low rates fixed 25 years ago.

Over and above this and other major benefits during Your Highness' benevolent regime, numerous miscellaneous taxes were abolished, which it would take long to enumerate, and on several occasions outstanding arrears of assessment, loans and debts aggregating several laks of rupees have been remitted.

In Your Highness' zeal for the amelioration of the condition of the agriculturists, the other poor subjects, such as the Harijans and the backward classes, have not been neglected and several measures for their benefit have been put on the statute book or executively enforced.

In matters educational, Your Highness has readily expande d from time to time the facilities that existed before Your Highness' regime and maintained the glorious traditions of Your Highness' liberal-minded ancestors by making munificent contributions to help and encourage the poor students from amongst Your Highness' subjects as well as other outsiders. The result of this liberal and enlightened policy is reflected in the rapidly increasing number of students in the college and the schools of the State and the percentage of school and college going youths to the total population compares very favourably with similar percentage in British India and other advanced Indian States.

For the Medical relief of Your Highness' subjects, Your Highness' concern is none the less deep. Shortly after Your Highness' accession to the Gadi the Rasulkhanji Hospital and the Zenana Hospital were constructed, the popularity and

usefulness of which has been expanding day to day and several dispensaries have been working in the remotest parts of the State and even in rural areas several Hakims and Vaids have been appointed for freely treating the people.

The most benevolent character of Your Highness' rule has been the maintenance and upkeep of the best tradition of generosity and charity of Your Highness' illustrious forefathers. The charities so lavishly and extensibly extended to Your Highness' poor subjects in the form of cash monthly allowance or "Parwashi"' covering an enormous annual expenditure, goes a long way to deliver them from pangs of privation. And also providing daily food to thousands of poor and destitute people without distinction of caste and creed is a sure sign of Your Highness' liberality and magnanimity. Over and above a large number of the religious endowments conferred in perpetuity on persons and institutions of different persuations, Your Highness' State has been maintaining and supporting several charitable institutions, viz, the Leper Asylum, the Red Cross Society, the Infant Welfare Centre, the Langar Khana, the Foundling Home and the Mahabatkhanji Ophanage founded in Your Highness' own name.

Your Highness' accession to Gadi heralded the dawn of reform in the local Self-Government and the constitution of the Junagadh City Municipality which was till then run as a State Department was modified so as to introduce representative element by nomination. Some time later the Junagadh City Municipality was reconstituted under Municipal Act, rules and by-laws, on the model of the Bombay District Municipal Act. This was soon followed by the introduction of popular franchise.

While evincing great care and solicitude for the agriculturists and the poor classes of the State, Your Highness has not been unmindful of the needs of Your Highness' Bhayats,

Girasias and Barkhaladars. For their younger generation a model institution has been started with boarding and lodging accommodation and running on modern lines under competent staff. Also measures for their social and economic welfare have been placed on the Statute Book.

In this brief narration of boons conferred during Your Highness' regime we cannot omit reference to the expansion of facilities and encouragement to trade and business, and to the public in general, by banking facilities, the State Railways and the sea-ports.

In general administration, Your Highness' Government under your vigilant guidance has kept abreast of the rapidly progressing times and has contributed much to the well-being and prosperity of Your Highness' subjects.

None the less efficient and claiming the pride of place among the judiciaries in other States is Your Highness' judiciary. A special feature for which it is noted is that your Highness' judiciary is entirely independent of the executive.

During Your Highness' regime several judicial enactments have been passed, all for the benefit, upliftment and amelioration of Your Highness' subjects, high and low.

Due to the stress caused by the War, the food situation in the State had threatened to become serious in 1942 but the far-sighted and timely measures taken by Your Highness' talented and energetic Dewan Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadir Mahomed Hussain saved the situation and the organization of the food department has proved much beneficial to State subjects. The foodstuffs are available at the Controlled prices which in comparison with other places in Kathiawar are very low.

For this boon the rich and poor alike are deeply beholden to Your Highness and to Your Highness' Government.

As a very humble token of appreciation and very high esteem in which we hold Your Highness and to express our deep sense of gratefulness for all the benefits conferred upon us, as your loyal and devoted subjects, we expressed a most cherished desire to celebrate this auspicious occasion of Silver Jubilee in a due befitting manner. Your Highness with your traditional and high-minded simplicity desired that there should be no ostentation or show of any kind, but in order to commemorate this happy occasion in a suitable manner, leading citizens of the State have voluntarily raised a sum of Rs. 6/- lacs which we humbly place before Your Highness for being utilised as Your Highness may please.

We cannot conclude this auspicious day better than by praying to Almighty God to bestow on Your Highness and the members of Your Highness' family His Choicest Blessings, long life. health and happiness.

We beg to subscribe,

Your Highness' most humble servants

Members of Silver Jubilee Working Committee.

His Highness' reply was no less sincere and appreciative of the loyalty of his subjects and of his Dewan, as will be seen from the text quoted below:—

"Members of the Silver Jubilee Committee and my beloved subjects:—

I thank you sincerely for the expression of your feelings of love and loyalty on this day, which marks the completion of 25 years of my assumption of Ruling Powers, for which indeed, I am grateful to the Almighty. As we cast our thoughts back on this long period, we find that we have kept

pace with the changing times and conditions and marched along the path of progress in all branches of the State Administration. The income of the State has risen from Rs. thirty four lacs in 1911 to Rs. one crore and forty lacs in the last year. During all this time, I have devoted my anxious care to the welfare of my beloved people, as I have always felt that our interests are identical and their happiness is mine. This has been the guiding principle of my life and shall continue to be so. My people have never faltered in their loyalty to me and to my house and have always evinced abundant good sense and a keen desire to live in peace and harmony. I am confident that they will always continue to do so.

During these 25 years, the World has unfortunately been shaken by another major and colossal War, in which the British Empire has stood steadfastly against forces of Evil, Wickedness and Inhumanity. My State has readily responded to the Call of Duty and has unreservedly placed all its resources at the service of His Majesty the King Emperor and thus upheld the glorious traditions of my house. It is needless to say, that we shall always continue steadfast in our loyalty to His Majesty the King Emperor and in full cooperation with the Paramount Power.

The State people have not escaped the miseries brought about by the present world wide conflagration in the shape of abnormal rise in prices, deficit in foodstuffs and other attendant difficulties. But my Government has fortunately been able to tide over these difficulties by grappling successfully with these problems and I am sure you all realize that we have done over best to smooth your troubles. In this connection, I may particularly mention, the name of my trusted Dewan, Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadir Mahomed Hussain, whose ability and foresight have proved of great value in dealing

with the Food Supply and price control problems and whose keen devotion to duty has gone a long way towards rapid progress of the State in all directions and well being of its people.

You will be glad to know that my Government is taking all the necessary steps for the Post-War Development of this State in all branches and I am confident, that when these schemes are matured, my subjects will receive considerable benefits from them.

The World has advanced rapidly and the necessity of a closer association of the people with the administration of their country has been keenly felt. But at the same time we should not lose sight of the well established principle that all constitutional or political progress must be based on solid foundation so that it may develop into a homogenous structure.

With that object in view, I am pleased to order the framing of a Panchayat Act on liberal and comprehensive lines with the object of investing Village Panchayats with legal powers and duties as basis of Political Progress.

I am also ordering the revision and extension of the Municipal Act for the institution of Municipalities with greater powers in all the important places throughout the State. While you will be invested with the authority to manage your civic affairs you should be equally prepared to shoulder the responsibilities emanating therefrom.

I have already instituted the System of advisory Committees composed of non-officials for working in association with some State Departments and I am now ordering further extension of this system.

I sincerely trust that you will take full advantage of these institutions and with the experience and progress gained by you, we shall be able to take further steps in due course of time.

I highly appreciate the manifestation of your loyalty in the shape of voluntary donations amounting to Rs. 6 lacs from the well-to-do amongst you to commemorate this occasion. In my opinion no better use could be made of this money than by utilizing it towards objects of public utility for the benefit of my people.

To mark this occasion, I have sanctioned several concessions to my people, the chief among them being the grant of heritable and alienable rights to the Khalsa Kheduts on suitable terms. These concessions will be announced in Gujarati.

In the end, I wish my people all happiness and prosperity and conclude with a fervent prayer to the Almighty to grant me health and strength to serve them to the best of my abitity."

The public expression of loyalty was rewarded by the following donations and concessions announced by the Dewan Saheb under His Highness' command:-

(1) Donation of Rs. 1 Lakh from His Highness' Privy Purse to be distributed as follows:-

(a) Rs. 25,000/- to be donated to St. Dunston's Home for Blinded Indian Service-men.

(b) Rs. 25,000/- to be spent for the uplift of Harijans in the State.

(c) Rs. 25,000 to be utilized for the welfare of poor Hindu widows and orphans residing in the State.

(d) Rs. 25000 to be utilized for the welfare of the poor Muslim widows and orphans residing in the State.

(2) Grant of Rs. 10,000 per year for the duration of the War to be distributed amongst the families of State Forces rank and file proceeded on active field service outside the State in connection with the War.

(3) Donation of Rs. 12,500 to the Poor Fund maintained in the State general Hospital.

(4) Donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Poor Fund to be instituted in the Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital.

(5) Donation of Rs. 2500 to the Poor Fund to be instituted in the Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum for the supply of free medicines and special diet.

(6) Increase in the annual grant to the Infant Welfare Centres (Red Cross Branch) from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 5,000 for the maintenance of centres in the State and for expansion of Infant welfare work.

(7) Increase in the number of Muslim Orphans in the State Orphanage to double the number at present fixed.

(8) Opening of 50 new Primary Schools in the Khalsa Villages of the State during the next five years.

(9) Opening of a B. Sc. Class in the Bahauddin College.

(10) Reduction in the rate of interest on outstanding loans due from the Barkhaladars and Girasias, to half the maximum rate for a period of five years from the commencement of the current year.

(11) Totat remission of the outstanding interest due upto 31st March 1945 on Tagavi advances made to the Khalsa cultivators of the State.

(12) Grant of transferable and heritable rights to the cultivators of Khalsa lands, subject to certain terms and rules which will be published hereafter.

(13) Grant of heritable and alienable occupancy rights to Ubhads of land held on Ubhad Haq tenure at half the price of its present market value.

(14) The levy Jagat on milch cattle known as Doz Jagat in the Khalsa villages is abolished with effect from the 1st of April 1945.

(15) The levy of fees charged on affixing seals on the rukkas of Gamtal land known as Moharana Fee is abolished with effect from 1st April 1945.

(16) Remission of unexpired portions of the sentences of 25 convicts of the Central Jail and their immediate release.

(17) Grant of general amnesty to the so-called Praja Mandal agitators against whom proceedings are pending or who are under certain restrictions.

(18) Increase of 25% in the *Monghwari* allowance at present granted to State Servants in addition to the recent increase made in October 1944.

(19) Increase of 25% on account of prevailing dearness, to the State Parwashidars getting Parwashi upto Rs. 10/- P. M.

BRITHDAY CF HEIR APPARENT:--

The date of birth of the Heir Apparent Nawabzada Mohamad Dilawarkhanji Saheb is 23rd June 1922. The birthday is, however, observed to conform with the Hijri calendar according to which the Heir Apparent Saheb completed his 22nd and 23rd years on 15th October 1944 and 4th October 1945. The birthdays were celebrated by the observance of the dates as public holidays in the State when sweets were distributed to the poor in the Langarkhana.

TRIBUTES SAID AND RECEIVED:—

The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 28,894/- to the Paramount Power and a Peshkashi of Rs. 27,210/- to His Highness the Gaekwad; on the other hand tributes styled '*Zortalbi*' are received by the State from no fewer than 134 States and Talukas including Amreli Mahal of His Highness the Gaekwad, amounting to Rs. 92,421-8-0 the largest item being Rs. 22,852/- paid by Bhavnagar. Out of this sum, Rs. 2,433-8-0 payable by 13 of the 18 attached units were remitted in 1943 by His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur as an act of goodwill. Under the existing treaty arrangements, tribute is collected and paid to the State by the British Authorities who charge 25% for the collection.

STATE COUNCIL:—

The Junagadh State Council continued to function without any change in its personnel which comprises His Highness as President, Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadir Md. Hussain, C. I. E., the Dewan as, Vice-President, Rao Bahadur S. T. Mankad B. A., LL. B., as Revenue Member, Khan Bahadur Abdul Majid Khan B. A. LL. B., as Law Member and Captain M. S. Harvey Jones as Additional Member.

ADMINISTRATION:—

His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur is the supreme and final authority in the State and the general administration is conducted under his direction, though a large measure of authority has been entrusted to his Dewan and the State Council.

The policy of His Highness is the increasing association of the people of the State with the direction of its affairs and gradual development of self governing institutions. And with that end in view local bodies, municipalities, village panchayats, advisory committees etc., have been constituted in the various branches of administration.

The Officers of the State are required to maintain close contact with their respective charges and have therefore to do constant touring to ensure satisfactory working of their departments, and if need be, to submit proposals for improevments. The Dewan also keeps in direct touch with Officers and people of the State.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION:—

With the object of securing fair and equitable recruitment to public services from amongst the various classes of the people, the Public Service Commission was constituted under His Highness' Farman No. 283 dated 5th June 1943, with the following personnel:—

1. Chairman:- Khan Sabeb S. P. Gheewala, M. A. Chief Secretary to Govt., Junagadh State.
2. Principal, Bahauddin College
3. Chief Accounts Officer
4. The Sadar Court Judge

The Commission held several meetings and interviewed and examined a number of candidates for State services.

A list of the princinal Officers of the State showing changes in the personnel is appended as Appendix "I"

ATTACHED STATES, TALUKAS & ESTATES:—

His Excellency the Crown Representative, acting with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India, issued a press communique on the 16th April 1943, announcing the scheme of attachment of semi-jurisdictional or non-jurisdictional Talukas or Estates to larger States: in pursuance of which the following units were attached to the Junagdh State by Agency Notification No. 87 dated 8th June 1943 with effect from 14th June 1943:-

SEMI-JURISDICTIONAL TALUKAS.

1. Bantwa Bara Majmu Taluka
2. Bantwa Chhota Majmu "
3. Sardargadh "
4. Suryapratapgadh "
5. Anida "
6. Nadala "
7. Sanala "
8. Bhayavadar "
9. Manpur "
10. Mayapadar "
11. Khijadia "
12. Alidhra "
13. Akala "
14. Sardarpur "

NON-JURISDICTIONAL ESTATES.

1. Amrapur under Dhrafa Thana
2. Lunagiri-under "
3. Kuba-under Lakhapadar Thana
4. Vichhavad do

The area, population and normal revenue of these units are shown below:-

	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Revenue
Jurisdictional Talukas	332	62,800	Rs. 8,95,555
Non-jurisdictional Thana Estates	15	2,500	

The Akala Taluka came in the category of non-jurisdictional Taluka with effect from 28th August 1944 by the death of its Talukdar Vala Shri Jaga Giga, whose powers of jurisdiction were personal to him. The area, population and normal revenue of the Taluka are as under;-

	Area in Sq. miles	Population	Revenue
Akala Taluka	14	1,171	20,000

The scheme of Attachment was later extended to all States in the Western India States Agency which, prior to 1925, used to be designated as III and IV Class States on the basis of their limited jurisdictional powers and announced in a press communique of Political Department of the Government of India dated the 29th November 1943, reproduced in Agency Notification No. 192 dated the 30th November 1943, by which the following three non-salute States were attached to the Junagadh State with effect from 7th December 1943:-

1. **Manavadar State**
2. Thanadevli State
3. Jetpur State

The area, population and normal revenue of these units is shown as under:-

Area in Sq. miles	Population	Revenue
333	80,325	Rs. 13,54,000/-

The terms of attachment of the attached units have been prescribed in the Instrument of Attachment issued to them.

The announcement of the attachment was published in an extraordinary issue of the State Gazette on the 19th April 1943.

In both cases, an assurance was extended to the units that His Highness' Government will be pleased to admit the inhabitants of the attached areas to the benefits of administrative amenities such as secondary and technical education, medical treatment, recruitment to State services etc. on the same terms as His Highness' subjects, to provide new hospitals, schools, roads and other facilities where they are beyond

the present capacity of the units and to respect their rights dignity and status. All the Talukdars attached to the State expressed unqualified willingness at their union with Junagadh State, met His Highness the Nawab Saheb in an informal Darbar on 4th June 1943, and cheerfully accepted the Instrument of Attachment issued to them by His Highness.

ATTACHED UNITS UNDER MANAGEMENT

(1) The following units continued to remain under management for the period under report:-

1. Sanala
2. Bhayavadar
3. Khijadia
4. Akala

(2) IMPOSITION OF MANAGEMNT

The following State and Taluka were taken under management by the Junagadh Government on the dates shown against their names:-

(1) Jetpur State 17th March 1945

(2) Bantwa Bara Majmu Taluka 5th March 1945

(3) REMOVAL OF MANAGEMENT

The Junagadh Government's management over the Dadva Estate under Bantwa Chhota Majmu Taluka was removed from 31st May 1945, as the fourth and last brother of the Dadva Bhagdar attained majority.

PERSONNEL:-

Captain M. S. Harvey Jones Additional Member of the State Council, continued to be the Special Officer.

Mr. C. N. Mody, B. A., Assistant Special Officer, having reverted to the Agency service on 16th February 1945, Mr. J. M. Pandya, B. A., LL. B., Advocate (O. S.) was appointed to the post with effect from the 9th July 1945.

To supervise the administration of the non-jurisdictional attached units, a new post of Thandar was created and Mr. A. I. Abrehani, B. A. LL. B. appointed to it with effect from the 1st July 1945.

MANGROL.

Mangrol and its swang villages are included in and form an integral part of the Junagadh State as described in the Parwana of St. 1864 (A. D. 1808) issued by Colonel Walker to the Junagadh State. Under the arrangement of A. D. 1879 the Sheikh Saheb has been granted by His Highness the Nawab Saheb administrative powers similar to those of a 2nd class State under the Agency to be exercised in his "Swang" villages in subordination to Junagadh. These swang villages are 23 in number and yield an income of about 2 lacs of rupees. In 21 allotted villages the Sheikh Saheb enjoys only revenue rights with civil and criminal jurisdiction vesting in the Junagadh State. The total area of "swang" and allotted villages is 144 square miles. The present Sheikh Saheb is Maherban Mahomed Nassiruddin Valad Mahomed Abdul Khaliq.

Mr. G. N. Mehta, M.B.B.S., Assistant Medical Officer, having retired from State service on 13th February 1946, Dr. J. M. Pandya, M.B.B.S., Assistant (G. 5) was [illegible] to the post with effect from the 6th July 1946.

To supervise the administration of the Non-Jurisdictional [illegible] units, a new post of Manager was created and Mr. A. I. Abubakar, B.A., LL.B. was appointed to it with effect from the 1st July 1946.

MANGROL.

Mangrol and the Swamit villages are included in and form an integral part of the Junagadh State as described in the Parwana of [illegible] 1887 (A. D. 1888) issued by Colonel Walker to the Junagadh State. Under the arrangement of A. D. 1912 the Sheikh Saheb has been granted by His Highness the Nawab Saheb administrative powers similar to those of a 2nd class State under the Agency to be exercised in his "Swamit" villages in subordination to Junagadh. These swamit villages are 23 in number and yield an income of about 2 lacs of rupees. In 21 allotted villages the Sheikh Saheb enjoys only revenue rights with civil and criminal jurisdiction vesting in the Junagadh State. The total area of "swamit" and allotted villages is 142 square miles. The present Sheikh Saheb is Mohammad [illegible] Nasiruddin Walad Mohmad Abdul Khalik.

Chapter III.

WAR EFFORTS

His Highness the Nawab Saheb, in keeping with the traditional loyalty of his house, led the movement in support of war efforts by placing all the resources of his State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty immediately on the outbreak of the war and continued to render all possible help in various directions throughout its long duration as described below:—

Direct Military Aid.

A contingent of 160 personnel, 85 from the Junagadh State Lancers and 75 from the Mahabatkhanji Infantry, was placed at the disposal of His Majesty's Government for active service. They were posted to different Arms such as Royal Indian Army Service Corps, Indian Signal Corps and Army Remount Depot. They were sent overseas, where they served in PAI Force, Middle East Force and are still serving under South East Asia Command. In recognition of their prompt response to the call of duty, their families are being granted by the State special allowances to the extent of Rs. 10,000 per annum. Gifts were sent to them in the theatres of war overseas and many of them were, on return, entertained by the State at various functions.
* * * His Highness also placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Crown Representative–

(a) an aeroplane,

(b) a steam launch,

(c) a motor boat,

(d) a steam roller,

(e) 61 meter gauge railway wagons for use overseas at a sacrifice of Rs. 11,50,000 in freight value,

(f) a few locomotives in the pooling scheme,

(g) a supply from the Railway workshop of 36,000 spanners, 7 sets of Link's overall instruments for planes, 5,000 chairs, 1,00,000 Helves pick-axes, 70 boxes of lamp transport, etc, * * * It will not be out of place to quote here in full the acknowledgement received by His Highness through the Hon'ble the Resident in respect of the services rendered by the State workshops:- "I am directed to convey to Your Highness the appreciation of His Excellency the Crown Representative and the Central Government for the generous help rendered by the State in connection with the manufacture of special tools and equipment urgently required for the training of Flight Mechanics for the Indian Air Force. The work was undertaken by the Manager, Junagagadh State Railway Workshop and the high standard of accuracy and excellency of workmanship reflects very great credit on the resources and supervision of the State Workshops. The supply of the essential equipment which was unobtainable elsewhere in India constituted a very valuable contribution to the War efforts. I offer Your Highness my hearty congratulations on the signal services rendered by the Junagadh State to the Indian Air Force" * * * The State suhscribed Rs. 35 lakhs in various War Loans and, besides contributing Rs. 5,00,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Rs. 5,00,000 for mobile canteens on the Burma Front (since transferred for service in the Far East) and Rs. 2,67,000 for three "Spitfires," it subscribed liberally in lump sums to many other funds connected with the war efforts of the country. The total cash contributions of the State exceed Rs. 14½ lakhs as detailed in a separate statement. * * * The State launched, in right earnest, a recruiting drive throughout its territory. The direction, supervision and control of these activities were entrusted

Financial Contributions.

Recruiting Activities.

to an efficient organisation of responsible Officers assisted by subordinates taken over from the Technical Recruitment Department at the cost of the State. The Commandant, Junagadh State Lancers, who was appointed Honorary Assistant Recruiting Officer maintained direct contact with district officer for enrolling recruits. The Commissioner of Police was appointed Honorary Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, aided by an Honorary Extra Assistant, whilst the Chief Medical Officer of the State assisted in medical examination of the enrolled persons. * * * A bonus upto Rs. 25 was announced for award to each State subject enlisted as a combatant. State employees who enlisted themselves for employment in the Defence Forces were granted liberal concessions. The difference between their salary in the State and that receivable in their new employment, if less, was made good by the State. They are to be treated as on deputation with a lien on their posts and were granted admissible leave before joining the Defence Department. * * * In order to encourage recruitment a reward of Rs. 100 was offered to the District Officer who enlisted the largest number of recruits in the year. * * * The Technical Recruiting Coach led by Captain (now Major) Brendish called at Junagadh in mid-Novembr 1944 and attracted large crowds from the City and surrounding countryside to witness cinema pictures displaying the war efforts of the country. His Highness the Nawab Saheb's interest in this characteristic feature of war efforts was evinced by his personal visit to the Coach in the company with his Dewan and all leading officials of the State * * * The net result of all these co-operative efforts was a total recruitment of 1390 men. 600 of these were combantants and non-combatants while the rest 790 were technicians sent up by the Junagadh organisation from its own territory (412) as well as from other States in Kathiawar (378), Junagadh

being the only centre to undertatake a drive for technical recruifment in the province. A woman recruit for the Auxiliary Corps of Women in India was also enlisted. The record of Junagadh recruitment stands first in the whole of Kathiawar. * * * Khan Bahadur M. H. S. Naqvi, Commissioner of Police and Mr. Budhubhai Khokhar, Wahivatdar Patan Mahal were awarded Recruiting badges by the Technical Recruiting Department of Government in recognition of their services for enrolment of recruits. * * * The State helped whole heartedly

Military Camps.

in organising two military camps, one at Veraval and the other at Rajkot, for exercise and intensive training of the Kathiawar, Cutch and Gujarat State Forces under the able command of one of its distinguished military officers. * * * Further, His Highness' Government has so far financed the

Military Tarining

military training of six officer cadets for Emergency Commission in the Indien Army. These officer cadets were trained at the Officers' Training School at Bangalore and also at the Indian Military Academy at Dehradun. As a measure of precaution against the possibility of air raids from enemy quarters, a detailed schem was

Air Raid Precautions.

prepared and put into action at Junagadh and Veraval, through an organisation composed of officials and non-officials which included medical men and responsible citizens. The personnel were instructed at regular classes by two officers of the State who were specially deputed for training at Bombay and Lahore and member of the organisation were supplied with the necessary literature and equipment of gas-masks, steel helmets, badges, firefighting materials, etc. Practical demonstrrtions were held to educate the public in terms of thé directions of the Defence Department with warning sirens etc. And complete black-outs were observed along the whole coast line and all railway stations in addition to Junagadh City and Veraval Port. * * *

Coastal War-watching.

The State cooperated with the Defence Department in the task of war watching along its coastal belt extending to about 100 miles by the employment of a special staff at its own cost, under the supervision of the Port Commissioner at Veraval who was appointed War Watching Officer. A cordon consisting of village police and Civic Guards all along the lengthy sea coast was arranged by the Police Department for effective watch, with the result that no enemy landing was possible in this State throughout the war period. * * * The

National War Front.

movement of the National War Front was organised on a wide scale with a Leader, Organiser, an Assistant Organiser and influential Committees of public men. * * * Its principal activities were to display and disseminate news and information by way of posters, leaflets, slides and lectures bearing on the real situation of the war, to kill rumours and generally to maintain the morale of the people, and at the same time to assist in the recruitment campaign by explaining to the public the terms, conditions, career and facilities offered for service in the Defence Department. The State Railway organised a special exhibition week with popular programmes of sustained interest. * * * In order to relieve pressure on the

Civic Guards.

Police entailed by the additional duties of War Watching on an extensive sea coast of the State and to assist in the measures devised for Air Raid Precautions, an organisation of 300 Civic Guards was set up at an annual cost of Rs. 50,000/- to the State. This body was, in fact, ancillary to the Police and its members were detailed to perform such duties as the Commissioner of Police thought proper. * * * The State

Role of the State Red Cross Society.

Branch of the Red Cross Society played its part well. It celebrated a successful all. India Red Cross Week in 1944 throughout the State with the distribution of flags and a brisk collection

of funds. And the zeal of the Ladies' Sewing Branch, which still continues, was commendable for its efforts to prepare and despatch parcels, large and small, of articles of amenities and gifts for the Troops. * * * The supplies included thousands of articles of knitted garments such as pullovers, mufflers, Balaclava caps, gloves, socks and stokings; cotton and flannelette; hospital and surgical comforts; amenities in the shape of grammophone records, games, cigarettes, soap, hair oils and hankerchiefs; gifts of several boxes of literature comprising books and weekly papers The ladies also subscribed modest sums in cash for machine-made comforts, sheep skin jackets etc.

Emergency Legislation. Anti-inflationary measures and Control of Food and Civil Supplies.

* * * On the civil side the State tried to meet the war exigencies to the farthest extent possible, irrespective of the sacrifices involved, The Veraval Port of the State was closed to traffic for most part of the war years, which reduced the income of the State by about Rs. 20 lakhs a year, * * * All measures under emergency legislation of the Government of India in their various Departments were adopted in the State, including export, import, procurement and distribution of food grains. 12,000 Tons of millets were exported at the request of the Supply Department at cheap rates which, at market price, entailed a sacrifice of ten lakhs of rupees. A remission of two annas in the rupee involving an annual loss of Rs. 50 000/- was made on assesment of 75% of the land cultivated for cereals in pursuance of the "grow-more food" campaign. Another important measure was the creation of a full-fledged Department under an able Director of Civil Supplies and Controller of Prices at an annual expenditure of a lakh of rupees. At the same time prices of food grains were kept as low as possible, certainly much lower than anywhere else in Kathiawar, with the result that the State had to subsidise losses to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000/-. * * *

The entire exportable surpjus of the ghee produced in the State amounting to tbout 1,00,000 tins a year was kept at the disposal of the Department of Food Supplies at their request, since 1943, for the use of the Defence Services. * * *

Radio Sonde Station.

Additions were made to the Observatory building at Veraval at the entire cost of the State for the radio sonde station started at the Observatory for improving meteorological convenience of the Defence Services in India, in addition to free installations of telephone, electricity, etc. * * * The State

Sea-cum-Rail Route.

started a sea-cum-rail service by the employment of countrycraft for relieving pressure on railway trafic. This traffic war opened in 1943 between stations on Junagadh State Railway via Veraval Bundar to and from Bombay, Karachi, Malabar ports via Marmugao, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Ratnagire and Alleppy. * * *

Aid to Evacuees.

Financial assistance was and is being granted to evacuees and their destitute famlies, and some evacuees who are not subjects of the State have been employed in State service. * * * The State House in Rajkot Civil Station was placed at the disposal of the Department for accommodation of Chinese evacuees free af rent for over two years. * * * In all these activities the cooperation of the people was be-

Role of the People.

yond praise. They proved their love of peace and respect for law by the patience and fortitude which they displayed in carrying out their daily avocations unperturbed throughout the years of war. Nor were the officials of the State, the rank and file in the entire field of administration, found wanting in their loyalty and devotion to duty. They carried out the additional tasks imposed upon ' them faithfully and without flinching. And the response both of the public and the officials to the call for contributions was fairly satisfactory. * * *

VICTORY.

The collapse, first of Germany and then of Japan, came in swift successsion. The news of unconditional surrender of their armies were announced by His Excellency the Viceroy on 8th May and 14 August 1945 respectively when the following greetings were exchanged between His Highness and His Imperial Majesty.

From His Highness :—

" Beg to tender to your Imperial Majesty sincere congratulations on unconditional surrender of Germany which has caused immense rejoicings in my State. With fervent prayers confidently looking forward to early collapse of the only aggressor nation now remaining which the gallant armies of Allied Nations are successfully dealing with in the Eastern war theatre : MAHABATKHAN."

His Majesty's reply :—

" I sincerely thank you for your loyal message on this Great Day and I trust that final victory over all our enemies will not be long delayed : GEORGE R. I."

From His Highness :—

" On behalf of my people and myself I beg to tender to your Imperial Majesty our sincere congratulations on unconditional surrender of Japan, which marks the successful termination of the campaign launched by your Majesty's Government against the powers of evil and aggression for nearly six years. We pray to the Almighty that this will usher in a long era of peace and enduring goodwill amongst all peoples throughout Your Majesty's Empire in particular and all humanity in general. May He guide Your Majesty's counsels towards the realization of that object : MAHABATKHAN."

His Majesty's reply:—

"I thank you sincerely for your loyal message on the occasion of the termination of the war against Japan whereby final victory over our enemies has been granted to us.
GEORGE R. I"

His Excellency the Crown Representative's response to His Highness' greetings on the final victory was expressed in the following terms:-"Many thanks for Your Highness' message of congratulations on the defeat of Japan and the end of the War. I am indeed grateful for all the help rendered by Your Highness and Your Highnesss' State towards the achievement of this great victory."

The victories were celebrated through out the State with jubilations worth of the great events. The 13th and 14th May and 18th August 1945 were declared public holidays with elaborate programmes which were successfully gone through.

Cash Contributions of Junagadh State towards War Efforts: 1939-1945.

* * * * * * * * *

BY THE STATE :-		Rs.
1. Mobile canteens on Burma Front	...	5,00,000/-
2. War Purposes Fund (1938-39)	...	2,50,000/-
(1942-43)	...	2,50,000/-
3. Two "Spitfires"	...	2,00,000/-
4. One "Spitfire" (£ 5,000)	...	67,015/-
5. War Gifts Fund -State employees' contribution @ 1% of their salary:-		

Lady Linlithgow Red Cross Fund	...	10,000/-	
Through the Hon'ble the Resident.	...	5,000/-	
China Day Fund	...	5,000/-	
X'mas Gift 50 boxes, 1944	...	5,000/-	
„ „ 50 „ 1945	...	5,750/-	
R. I. N. Benevolent Assn.	...	2,000/-	
St. Dunstan's Home for blinded Indian Service men.	...	5,000/-	
			37,750/-

6. From H H's Privy Purse to St. Dunstan's Home for blinded Indian Service men. ... 25,000/-
7. Aligarh University War Efforts. ... 10,000/-
8. Recreation Club for fighting forces through W. V. S. ... 10,000/-
9. Additional Telegraph Staff for Air Raid Warnings. ... 2,000/-
10. Battle of Britain Day. ... 1,000/-
11. Recruiting Fund, Ahmedabad. ... 1,000/-
12. Women's Voluntary Service, Kathiawar. ... 2,000/-
13. R. A. F. Benevolent Fund. ... 1,000/-
14. Troops Entertainments Committee, Calcutta. ... 100/-
15. Poona Welfare Society (through Mr. J. B. Jenkins.) ... 100/-
16. Col. Frances Memorial Fund. ... 500/-

17. *Annual* allowance to the families of State forces on active service. ...	@	Rs.	10,000/- p. a.
18. *Annual* cost of maintaining 5 Polish Refugee Children. ...	@	Rs.	3,600/- p. a.
19. *Annual* contribution to Agency War Gazette. ...	@	Rs.	1,200/- p. a.
20. *Annual* contribution to Poppy Day Fund for Indian Soldiers. ...	@	Rs.	300/- p. a.

BY THE STATE SUBJECTS :-

		Rs.
1.	War Purposes Fund. ...	16,000/-
2.	War Gifts Fund. ...	50,000/-
3.	China Day Fund. ...	3,000/-
4.	X'mas Gifts. ...	5,000/-
5.	Red Cross Fund. ...	20,000/-
6.	Lady Linlithgow Silver Trinket Fund ...	4,000/-
7.	Homeless Children in Europe. ...	1,000/-

POST WAR RECONSTRUCTION.

The policy of progressive development of the State took concrete shape during the year under review in the establishment of a full fledged Department of Post-War Reconstruction. A special post of Director was created for this Department, to which Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman, an experienced officer of the Indian Service of Engineers (Retd). was appointed. He was, and continues to be, assisted by a Committee comprising:—

the Manager & Engineer in-Chief, Junagadh State Railway
the Revenue Commissioner,
the State Engineer,
the Director of Agriculture and
the Chief Forest Officer.

The functions of the Committee are to examine the social and ecconomic problems of the State in the light of the changed conditions brought about by a long drawn out war, and to advise His Highness' Government on the vital needs of the day. The Committee accordingly have approached their task with a view to draw up a planning programme which would not o..ly cover the schemes held up during the years of war but would at the same time explore new schemes which could be undertaken within the financial potentiality of the State. They have accordingly prepared a long-term programme spread over a period of fifteen years, estimated to cost $4\frac{1}{4}$ crores of rupees. The programme is spread over three periods of five years each, the individual schemes to be worked according to

a schedule in consonance with the general plan. The nation-building departments have been treated with liberal consideration and the social services dealt with special regard to the needs of the rural population.

The programme envisages the construction of new roads, remetalling of existing district roads, asphalting of roads in the capital of the State, construction of an aerodrom, building of storage reservoirs and dams, causeways, bridges, weirs, new canals and other public works, harbour and railway development, extension of electric supply and telephones; opening new primary schools and a Normal training school for primary teachers, reorganisation and expansion of the industrial school at Junagadh, starting of B. Sc. classes in the Bahauddin College and construction of a new block for them, an Eye Ward and Dental Clinic for the Rasulkhanji Hospital, hospitals at Chorwad for males and females separately and a full fledged upto date hospital at Veraval, two travelling dispensaries, town planning, water-supply and drainage of the four principal towns of the State; establishment of cattle and sheep Farms, veterinary dispensaries, seed Multiplication Farms, supply of manure and selected seeds for development of Agriculture and other measures in support of grow-more-food campaign, measures for prevention of soil erosion, rural uplift campaign through magic lantern shows; planting of village forests, prevention of run-off floods and erosion in forests; development of fisheries, encouragement of existing industries and establishment of new ones; re-settlement of ex-service men, geological surveys etc., etc.

SUPPLY DEPRATMENT.

The expansion of the multifarious activities of the Supply Department during the course of the year under report led to the appointment of another Assistant Director of Civil Supplies and Assistant Controller of Prices to help Rao Bahadur Dharamdas H. Hiranandani, L. AG., who continued in his appointment as the Director of Civil Supplies and Chief Controller of Prices. The personnel of the Supply Department was strengthened by appointments of the Intelligence Officer, the Cloth Officer, the Rationing Officers, Junagadh & Veraval and other clerical and inspectorial staff. The main duties assigned to this specially created machinery were the supervision of control operations, checking of illicit traffic and transport and clandestine disposal of stocks, superintendence over the storage of foodgrains and their distribution and looking to the proper rationing of foodgrains, Kerosene, Sugar and Cloth.

In addition to the main Advisory Committee at the Centre, Advisory Committees were constituted in each Mahal to assist the official staff. Procurement of the main local foodgrains viz. Bajri, Juwar, Wheat and Paddy was done by the Revenue Staff, assisted by the control authorities. The responsible task of keeping vigilance over smuggling and black marketing and over persons attempting to circumvent the various restrictions in regard to movement and sale of essential commodities was well performed by the Police and the Military of the State.

PROCUREMENT :-

The system of procurement aud distribution of foodgrains known as Foodgrains Monopoly System advocated by the Foodgrains Policy Committee and officially recommended by the Government of India which worked satisfactorily last year continued during the year under report also. A short note

'on the procurement system in force in this State is appended at the end. This scheme totally eliminates purchases and distribution by competitive trade and the transport within the State is completely controlled. Under this scheme, Messrs Alimahomed & Habib Brothers, whose bid for the margin of profit was the lowest were allowed to take over surplus foodgrains of the Kharif, Winter and Unalu crops from cultivators after leaving them sufficient quantity for domestic consumption and for seeds. The basic Prices paid to the cultivators at the "Khalawads" and the wholesale and retail prices of these foodgrains per Deshi maund were as under :—

Commodity	Basic price to be paid to growers when grains are taken from 'Khalawads'.	Basic price to be paid to growers against delivery of grains at the godowns	Wholesale price	Retail price
Bajri	Rs. 3-0-0	Rs. 3-2-0	Rs. 3-8-0	Rs. 3-10-0
Juwar	,, 2-12 0	,, 2-14-0	,, 3-4-0	,, 3-6-0
Kamod	,, 5-8 0	,, 5-10-0	,, 6-0-0	,, 6-2-0
		Unalu Crop		
Bajri	,, 3-15 0	,,	,, 4-9-0	,, 4-12-0
Juwar	,, 3-11-0		,, 4-5-0	,, 4-8-0
Kamod	,, 5-8-0		,, 6-0-0	,, 6-3-0

The total stock collected was as under:-

Bajri	Juwar	Paddy
D. Mds.	D. Mds.	D. Mds.
5,14,366	2,03,337	1,52,040

Sheth Haji Habib Haji Pirmahomed on the other hand was authorised to take over surplus local Wheat from the

cultivators. He collected in all 1,04,003 Deshi maunds of Wheat. The basic price paid to the cultivators was Rs. 5-12-0 per Deshi maund whereas the wholesale and the retail prices for sale in the State were fixed at Rs. 6-6-0 and 6-9 0 respectively.

The total purchases under the procurement scheme, however, fell far below the quantity required for consumption of the non-agriculturist population of the State. This was due to partial failure of the kharif crop and damage to Wheat crop by rust. The State had therefore to approach the Government of India for allotment of quotas of Millets and Wheat to cover the deficit.

About 5667 tons of Millets, 5450 tons of Wheat and 1505 tons of rice were imported from outside the State through the Food Department. Due to very heavy transport charges, Bajri and Juwar were landed at a very high cost of Rs. 5-0-5 and Rs. 5-14-8 per Deshi maund respectively. The prices were, therefore, pooled to avoid hardship to the consumers and fixed at Rs. 4-12-0 per Deshi maund of Bajri and Rs. 4-8-0 per Deshi maund of Juwar.

RATIONING:—

The stocks of foodgrains procured locally and of those imported from outside were stored in depots located at convenient centres throughout the State and supplies were made to licensed dealers for systematic distribution to the people according to prescribed scales. The rate of commission allowed to the retailers was revised during the year under report and was fixed at annas 3 per deshi maund instead of annas 2 per deshi maund. Thus although the supplies were limited, the Department managed to pull through the year successfully by judicious distribution of foodgrains which took the form of rationing all over the State.

GUR:—

The State has adopted the Gur Control Order, imposing restriction upon the import, purchase, sale and storage of Gur and its transport in excess of a prescribed quantity. The State has also joined the Gur Quota Scheme under which quotas of U. P. and Kolhapur Gur are allotted to this State. The price of local as well as imported Gur were controlled and it was sold through licensed dealers only.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE:—

The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance was promulgated by the State and the latest provisions regarding summary trials were also adopted. Notifications fixing the prices of consumer goods were issued and special preventive staff was created to enforce these prices and to look after the general administration of this ordinance.

CLOTH:—

As regards control and distribution of Cloth and Yarn certain control orders on the lines of the Central Government Orders were newly applied and amendments to the existing ones adopted.

The unique scheme set up for distribution of quota cloth through the Mahal Associations under Central Body named the "The Sorath Cloth Central Association, Junagadh" worked throughout the year quite satisfactorily under the close supervision of the Textile Commissioner. Coarse as well as fine cloth received against the quota for the State was rationed out pro rata on population basis in each Mahal.

All non-quota cloth including cloth available at retailers shops was duly price marked before it was allowed to be put to sale.

The units attached to this State were also supplied with their respective quotas from time to time.

The accounts were regularly maintained by the Secretary, the Sorath Cloth Central Association for each quarter and got audited by the State Auditor.

DRUGS;—

The Drugs Control Order fixing the maximum prices of drugs was adopted and the Chief Medical officer was appointed as the Chief Licensing Authority in the state. Licenses were issued and the price lists supplied by the Government were distributed to all merchants dealing in drugs. Special Inspectors were appointed to see that drugs were sold at prescribed rates.

SUGAR & KEROSENE:—

The position regarding Sugar and Kerosene remained the same as in the previous year. Ration of Kerosene was increased from time to time as the stock position permitted. 50% extra ration of Sugar was allowed to Muslims and Hindus in the month of August 1945 on account of Ramzan and Shrawan respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS:-

The prices of firewood and charcoal were controlled and arrangements were made to open depots for sale of firewood and charcoal at various centres in the State.

During the year under review, various Paper Control orders such as the Paper Control (Economy) order, Paper Control (Prices of Imported Paper) order etc. were promulgated in the State on the lines of the Central Government Control Orders. The Chief Accounts Officer, who is the Paper Controller for this State continued to exercise vigilant check on the procurement and distribution of paper and the position remained easy.

FINANCE :-

All the above Control measures necessitated the employment of additional staff involving a total expenditure of about 2 lakhs of rupees to the State as against Rs. 1 lakh in the year 1943-44. This expenditure is entirely met from the State Exchequer.

GENERAL:-

His Highness' Government is content to feel that it did its duty to the people as well as it could, in a further year of strain and that it was able to secure for its own subjects measurable relief in the distribution of supplies no less than in prices, fairly comparable with similar conditions prevailing elsewhere. It has since the inception of control measures adopted a policy, which they are fostering with care, of collaborating with people in their difficulties. Officers have been advised to be vigilant and to try to obviate the hardship in which the people of the State in common with rest of the world, are passing. They are enjoined to be patient and forbearing and to report to appropriate authorities what the feelings of the people are in connection with the measures of relief adopted from time to time.

The Dewan Saheb takes every available opportunity to make contact with His Highness' subjects irrespective of their avocations and endeavours to understand their real needs. Country folks are called in conference and advised to share in the common weal of their fellow subjects. Merchants are consulted in matters of supplies and tradesmenn persuaded to help people to tide over the times. Personal contact is also maintained with public bodies and associations.

The Directorate of Supplies, it is gratifying to note, conducted itself with admirable zeal and dexterity in the matter of procurement and distribution of food supplies. The calls on

the organisation were heavy during the major part of the year and the staff acquitted itself with credit in its disposal of work in scheduled order.

PROCUREMENT SYSTEM.

Food Control measures in the Junagadh State were in the beginning of the War introduced and worked through the established trade merchants in the State but it was soon found that they had the tendency to indulge in unsocial activities. The State was therefore compelled to adopt the Foodgrains Monopoly Procurement system from the year 1943, which has been perfected during the succeeding years and is at present being worked on most satisfactory lines on an extensive scale throughout the State.

As the two processess of procurement and distribution are inter-dependent and complementary the State has introduced extensive rationing and controlled distribution in villages. As the distribution is operated through a net work of ration shops by licensed private retail dealers it has been found that the whole process is being worked through a minimum of trained personnel but with a vigorous inspection arrangement.

The different stages of procurement and distribution at present being worked in this State are discussed below:-

CALCULATION OF THE SURPLUS:-

As regards calculation of surplus an ad hoc levy is assessed in each surplus Mahal. The total levy is then broken down to each surplus village as a unit and distributed over individual holdings by village punch and the Vahivatdar of the District. Provision is also made for purchase of all amounts which may be offered over and above the levy by the cultivators.

PURCHASE OF SURPLUSES:-

A fair primary or basic price is fixed and published in the State Gazette. This price is arrived at after preliminary consultation with Jagirdars and Cultivators and is co-related with similar prices in neighbouring States.

Purchasing centres are located in every Mahal within a radius of 10 miles from the cultivator's holding.

A Syndicate is appointed to take over the produce. With it are associated the Mahal Vahivatdars. The members of the Syndicate are usually established traders and the work of inspection, storage and distribution is carried out by them very carefully. No extensive storage accommodation has so far been necessary and the grains are usually stored in private godowns.

The financing is done by the Syndicate either wholly by themselves or partly with loan assistance from the State. The Syndicate is given a commission varying from Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 0-10-0 per deshi maund to cover all charges from the procurement stage right upto the delivery to the retailers.

RATIONING:-

Rationing has been extended to all parts of the State. The State operates a net work of ration shops by licensed private dealers and the foodgrains stored in different Mahals are distributed to the consumers through these retail dealers against the family ration cards.

The introduction of this systematic State procurement and its complementary controlled distribution gives the State an increased and correct knowledge of the State's true food position. The off-take figures in rationed shops afford reliable data of consumption and procurement figures of production.

Chapter IV.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS:—

Rao Bahadur Dharamdas Hardasmal Hiranandani, L. Ag. continued to be Revenue Commissioner in addition to his duties as Director of Settlements, and Civil Supplies. The Gharbheni Officer, The Barkhali Officer, Superintendent, Managed Estates, Superintendent, Encumbered Estates and The Salt and Abkari Officer continued to be under the direct control of the Revenue Commissioner. The Revenue Administration has been divided into two Divisions and a Revenue Deputy Commissioner was in charge of each Division as under:-

(1) The Junagadh Division.

(2) The Veraval Division.

The Divisions comprise the following Mahals:—

JUNAGADH DIVISION.

Junagadh, Bhesan, Keshod, Kutiyana, Vanthali, Shil, Visavadar.

VERAVAL DIVISION.

Patan, Malia, Una, Talala, Babariawad.

There are in all 842 villages of which 517 are Khalsa and 325 aliented.

PERSONNEL:—

Mr. B. P. Puranik, B. A., LL B., continued as Revenue Deputy Commissioner, Junagadh Division and Mr. M. J. Ghaushi, M. A., LL. B., was appointed as Revenue Deputy Commissioner, Veraval Division. Rest of the personnel remained unchanged.

REVENUE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT:—

Work of Revision Assessment of Malia and Patan Mahal was taken in hand and statements of some of the villages of Shim Kharada and Pit (irrigated area) of the said Mahals were prepared.

Verification of boundary stones of the village Malan under Una Mahal was completed and that of Ghed Bagasra is taken in hand.

Arrangement was made to measure some land which was resumed from the villages of Gadu, Samadhiala Kanek and Visanvel under Malia Mahal to be given to the Dilawar Syndicate and to give it to the cultivators. Pot Mapni of the villages of the Private Department was carried out.

CITY SURVEY:—

As mutation was discontinued the work of taking notes was carried out. City Survey work and Mahalat Gharbheni work was carried out as under:—

St. Year.	Re: Transfer.	Re: Supply of Maps.	Local inspection rectification & Mahalat Gharbheni Maps.	Total.
St. 2000	401	1,056	554	2,011
St. 2001	1,262	972	573	2,807

GHARBHENI CITY SURVEY OPERATIONS:—

There were 163 cases of Junagadh City pending at the end of the last year to which were added 13 new cases inclusive of 2 re-opened cases. Of these, 14 were disposed of during the year under report, leaving a balance of 162 cases

at the close of the year. The proceeds from the cases disposed of amounted to Rs. 1,207-5-5 against Rs. 314-6-5 of the last year. Out of this amount Rs. 966-13-5 were actually recovered as current dues and Rs. 102-8-0 as Tehsil making a total amount of Rs. 1,069-5-5 against the total amount of Rs. 182-5-2 of the last year, of which Rs. 169-13-2 were actually recovered towards the current dues and Rs. 12-8-0 towards Tehsil.

As regards the Mahalat Gharbheni Cases the balance at the end of the year was 1167 to which were added 3628 cases newly taken on file including the cases distributed among other Officers inclusive of 20 re-opened cases making a total of 4795. Out of these cases, 278 were disposed of during the year under report, leaving a balance of 4517 at the close of the year. The proceeds from the Mahalat Cases disposed of amounted to Rs 28,862-2-4 against Rs. 10,716-14-0 of the last year. Out of this amount Rs. 8,851-0-9 were actually recovered as Current dues and Rs. 7,894-14-5 as Tehsil dues making a total of Rs. 16,745-15-2 against Rs. 18,544-15-0 of the last year. Out of this amount Rs. 6,300-6-4 were actually recovered as Current dues during the last year and Rs. 12,244-8-8 towards Tehsil.

A total amount of Rs. 2,267-14-2 was recovered as interest at 9% per annum on the outstanding Gharbheni dues against Rs. 1,733-9-1 of the last year. The interest of the Tehsil dues being Rs. 2,215-11-4 against Rs. 1,686-11-5 of the last year.

SALE OF UBHAD HAQS:—

His Highness' Government considered it expedient to concede the popular demand for heritable and alienable occupancy rights in respect of building sites on State lands already gran-

ted to them on Ubhad Hak Tenure. The Gharbheni ,Officer Mr. A. M. Binhamid B. A. LL. B. was entrusted with this special duty. He completed the work of collecting full data regarding Ubhad Hak Houses in the following Mahals during the year under report:-

Vanthali, Keshod, Una, Behsan, Shil, Kntiyana, Junagadh, Malia, Patan.

During the year under report the total amount of Rs. 18,756/- was recovered from the Ubhads on account of the conferment of sale rights for the Ubhad Hak Houses.

The work of collecting data for other Mahals is still under progress.

LAND TENURES:-

The principal tenures on which lands are held in the State are as follows:-

1. Khalsa lands.
2. Giras lands.
3. A. Bhayati lands.
   B. Mul Giras lands.
3. Alienated lands.
   A. Inami.
   B. Kherati-Public and Personal.
   C. Religious-Devasthan and Pirasthan.
4. Palat lands occupied by Dhudia Pasaitas.

MODES OF REVENUE ADMINISTRATION:—

The Vighoti (cash assessment) system introduced in the Khalsa Villages of the State in 1912 continues to be in force.

MINOR TENURES:-

Other minor tenures under which occupancy rights are held by Rayots are as under:-

A. Bhagami tenure under which a share in the produce is levied.

B. Bhagbatai tenure in which share in kind called Vaje and that in cash called Vero are recovered.

C. Bhagbatai with Jansi Vighoti under which Vaje and Vero on certain crops and Vero plus assessment on produce per Bigha instead of share in kind are levied.

D. Vighoti plus special levy on certain crops like sugar cane is levied.

E. Udhad tenure under which fixed cash in lieu of Vaje and Vero per Bigha or Santi is recovered without any special classification of lands.

GIRAS & BARKHALI DEPARTMENT:-

The number of Barkhali and Alienated villages remained the same i. e. 325 during this year. The area of the Barkhali land in the beginning of the year was Acres 344594–18½ Gunthas. Of these, Acres 100-36 Gunthas were transferred from Barkhali to Khalsa by lapse and resumption. Acres 5–13 Gunthas were added to Barkhali area. Thus at the end of the year under report the total area of the Barkhali lands was Acres 344499-15½ Gunthas.

BOUNDARY MARKS:-

During the year under report verification was made of 57 boundary marks between this State and other States and Talukas against 320 in the previous year.

The execution of Rajprakarni Court decrees was carried out by the Survey Office in the following villages:-

Malia, Gorivyali, Makhtupur, Sangavada, Avania, Galiavada, Anandpar, Moti Pindakhai etc.,

Numberwar Mapni (measurement of survey numbers) was conducted in the villages of Chhatradia and Zabala. The pot mapni was made in the village of Untiavadar in one case of execution of decree.

One Surveyor was deputed to Rajkot for rectification of Giras Record Daftar who verified and rectified the Hak Patraks of Mal, Kutiyana, Mandva and Modedar.

COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE:-

The receipts under principal Heads of Revenue for St. 2001 compared with those of the previous year were as under:-

Name of Receipt.	St. 2000. Rs.	St. 2001. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
1. Vighoti.	23,64,486	24,18,658	54,172	...
2. Vero & other cash levies.	2,05,766	2,21,892	16,126	...
3. Income of stone quarries. Sale of land, rent etc.	1,76,361	4,34,888	2,59,477	...
Total...	27,46,613	30,76,388	3,29,775	...

TENANCY NAZARANO:-

The receipts under Head Nazarano in St. 2001 amounted to Rs. 2,48,222 against Rs. 2,34,972 in St. 2000 showing an increase of Rs. 13,250/-

INCOME:-

The gross income of the Department amounted to Rs. 36,45,810 as against R. 34,34048 for the last year showing an increase of Rs. 2,11,762 while the actual collections amounted to Rs. 35,86,027 which left a balance of Rs. 59,783 in arrears at the close of the financial year.

CUSTOMS:-

The collection of Revenue Customs duties was as under:-

Rs.	76,324	- Customs of Land Revenue
,,	1,866	- Doz Jagat
,,	6,349	- Customs from Barkhaladars.
Rs.	84,539.	

ARREARS:-

The arrears of Revenue Collection at the end of St. 2000 was Rs. 5,48,582/ . From this amount Rs. 69,966 were recovered and Rs. 344/- were written of leaviug a balance of Rs. 4,78,272 to which a sum of Rs. 59,783/- was added left unrecovered in St. 2001. Thus the total arrears amounted to Rs. 5,38,055 at the close of the financial year St 2001.

AREA:-

Total area of the State including Mangrol and its swang villages is 3337.4 square miles corresponding to 21,35,942 acres and 36¼ Gunthas; thus the area has remained the same as last year showing no difference therein.

The area of Mangrol and its swang villages is about 76.5 square miles equal to 48,956 acres Deducting this from the total area of the State, the balance is 20,86,986 acres 36¼ Gunthas of which 14,14,568 acres and 20 gunthas are khalsa and 6,72,418 acres and 16¼ gunthas are alienated lands.

Acres.	Gs.	
2,79,707	22¼	Bhayats and Mulgirasias.
3,92,710	34	Alienated etc,.
6,72,418	16¼	

Acres.	Gs.	
3,44,499	15½	Alienated.
5,125	25½	Undecided cases.
43,085	33	Whose Revenue is recovered by Mangrol.
3,92,710	34	

CULTIVATION–

The following table will show the cultivable and occupied area in St. 2000 and 2001.

Year St.	Khalsa. Acs. Gs.	Forest and Kharabo. Acs. Gs.	Cultivable. Acs. Gs.	Cultivable & occupied. Acs. Gs	Cultivable & unoccupied. Acs. Gs.
2000	14,14,495-12	6,52,739-33¼	7,61,755-28¾	7,04,449-34¾	57,305-34
2001	14,14,568-20	6,51,628- ¼	7,62,940-19¾	7,09,009-22¾	55,930-37

TOURINGS:–

The Revenue Commissioner and Revenue Deputy Commissioners visited all the Mahals and important towns and villages to study local conditions and inspected all sub-treasuries.

REFORMS AND CONCESSIONS:-

The permanent levy of Ubhad or Mahesuli Vero in case of grant of land was discontinued and the Ground Rent has been ordered to be levied in respect of all grants of land whether required for residential purposes or industrial purposes.

On the auspicious Silver Jubilee Occasion the following concessions were granted by His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur:-

1. The rate of interest on outstanding loan dues from the Barkhaladars and Girasias was reduced to half the rate for a period of five years from the commencement of the year under report i. e 1-11-44.
2. Total remission of the outstanding interest due upto 31-3 1945 was made on Tagavi advances to the Khlasa cultivators of the State.
3. The grant of transferable and heritable rights was to be given to cultivators of Khalsa lands snbject to certain terms .
4. The grant of heritable and alienable occupancy rights to Ubhads of land held on Ubhad Hak tenure at half the price of its present market value.
5. The levy of Jagat on milch cattle as Doz Jagat in the kha sa villages was abolished with effect from 1-4-1945.
6. The levy of fees charged on affixing seals on Rukkas of Gamtal land known as Mohrana fee was abolished with effect from 1st April, 1945.
7. General amnesty was granted to Praja Mandal agitators against whom proceedings were pending or who were under restrictions
8. Monghavari allowance was raised by 25% with effect from 1-4-1945.

In order to encourage and lure the cultivators to have more area under irrigation a new Scheme for advance of Tagavi for wells was introduced by which 1/3rd amount of the Tagavi is to be remitted and the Pit rate to be charged immediately after the completion of the well.

MANAGED ESTATES :-

At the commencement of the year 2001 there were 285 Estates under management with aggregate revenue of Rs. 1,74,616 as shown below :-

294 Minor estates with an income of Rs. 1,28,668
9 Other estates with an income of Rs. 45,948.

EDUCATION OF WARDS :-

The wards receive their education at the local Madressa and Schools except one who is sent to the Talukdari Girassia College at Wadhwan Cemp. Their progress is reported to be satisfactory.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES:-

The following table shows the number of preliminary inquiries made, suits conducted and schemes prepared by the Manager, Encumbered Estates, during the year under report:-

	Cases pending at the beginning of the year St. 2001	Cases admitted in St. 2001.	Cases decided in St. 2001.	Cases Pending at the close of the year St. 2001.
Preliminary applications.	9	3	9	3
Regular suits.	14	3	9	8
Schemes.	8	2	-	10

At the beginning of the year under report 5 appeals were pending before the Superintendent, Encumbered Estates. 6 New appeals were filed before the Superintendent, Encumbered Estates during the year under report. Thus at the end of the year there were 11 appeals.

At the beginning of the year there were 57 Estates with an annual income of Rs. 20,325/- under Management. Of these 2 estates with an annual income of Rs. 2,000/- were released and two new with an annual income of Rs. 900/- were taken under management. Thus at the close of the year there were 57 estates with an annual income of Rs. 19,225/-.

RELIGIOUS & CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS:—

Religious and Charitable Institutions of the State are under general supervision and control of the Barkhali Officer. The Vahivatdars of the Manals check the accoxnts of the institutions yielding an annual income of less than Rs. 1,000/- from time to time and submit their reports to the Barkhali Officer. The working of such institutions is scrutinised by the by the Revenue Deputy Commissioners concerned who are appointed Chairman and are assisted by the Barkhali Officer and a Dharmada Committee consisting of 4 members whose function is to advise and suggest measures affecting the general policy of such institutions yielding an annual income of Rs. 1,000/- and over.

It will not be out of place if a mention is made here of the liberal and magnanimous policy of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur who has generously endowed Dharmada to the amount of about 3 lacs of rupees, out of which 2 lacs and 25 thousands are allotted to Hindu Institutions and 75 thousands to Muslins. Not only this but there are rules and regulations in force governing the administration of Dharmada Institutions under which managers are appointed to look after such estates For the appointment of such managers a Dharmada case is made and proper enquiries are instituted into the merits of the candidates coming forward for the managership of such religious institutions. The average number of such cases is about 10 per year. 2 such enquiries and appointments were made in the year under report.

Chapter V.

PROTECTION

LEGISLATION

During the year under report the following enactments and orders were passed :—

ACTS AND LEGISLATION :-

1. Imported Foreign Cotton cloth Control Order.
2. Schedule of Maximum prices of Drugs.
3. Allumminum Utensils Control Order.
4. Consumer Goods (Control and distributions) Order
5. Rubber Manufacturing Control Order.
6. Paper (prices of Imported papers) Control Order.
7. Paper price Control Order
8. Paper Control prices of Board Order.
9. Used Motor Vehicles Control Order.
10. Disposal of used Government Motor Vehicles Contral Order.
11. Imported Cloth (sale and possession) Control Order.
12. Gharbheni Rules for disposing of questions relating to production of heirship certificates in Gharbheni cases.
13. Cotton Cloth dealers licensing Order.
14. Lac export Control Order.
15. Railway stores (unlawful possession) Act.
16. Livestock Importation Act.
17. Provident Fund Rules for the employees of the Junagadh City and Veraval Municipalities.

18. Civil Motor Transport Vehicles Order.
19. War Definition Act.
20. Public Searvice Commission Rules.
21. National Service (Technical personnel) Amendment Ordinance.
22. Rules for the hire of country crafts by certain routes.
23. Export of fish prohibition Order.
24. Saurashtra Companies Act and Rules.

Several existing Acts were amended as shown in Appendix II which gives the list of laws in force in the State.

The Acts with the amendments in force in this State are on the lines of those in British India with certain modifications to suit local conditions and requirements. The Saurashtra Agriculturist Act is mainly for the relief of the cultivators. The State has also passed the Factories Act and framed Factory Rules and Workmens' Compensation Act as measure for ameliorating labour conditions.

The Saurashtra Companies Act and Rules have been promulgated by amending the Companies Act of St. 1965 and consolidating it on the lines of similar legislation in British India.

MILITARY.

The following are the Military Forces of the State:-

(i) The Junagadh State Lancers.

(ii) The Mahabatkhanji Infantry.

INSPECTION:-

Both the units were inspected once in the course of the year by the Military Adviser Western India Circle Rajkot and by the Military Adviser for Signalling I. S. F. New Delhi.

Also Major P. C. Hailey, Political Agent Western Kathiawar Agency visited the J. S. Lancers on 23-6-45.

(i) The Junagadh State Lancers.

COST:-

During the year under report the total cost of the Lancers amounted to Rs. 2,31,220 as against 202616 in the previous year.

The total strength of the unit was 177 all Mohamedans.

STRENGTH:-

The following members of the unit attended the courses of Instructions shown against their names:-

COURSES OF INSTRUCTIONS:-

Name	Nature of Course	Centre
Cadet Azia Ahmed	4th War Course	Indore
Jamadar Altafbaig	Company Weapons Course	Baroda
Dafedar Matlub Yarkhan	Company Weapons other Arms Course	Sougar
L. Dafedar Anwar Mohamadkhan	Urdu Instructions Course	Pachmarhi
Sowar Gulam Jilani	14th Clerks Courses	Pachmarhi
Jamadar Mohayuddin-khan	1st Camouflage Course	Baroda
L. D. Gulam Mohayu-ddin and A. L. D. Abrar Hasankhan	D. M. Course S. No. BR/DM-15	Baroda
Sowar Amjad Ali	1st Course at Boot repairing training School	Cawnpore
A. L. D. Sultan Mohamadkhan	1st P. T. Refresher course	Baroda
Dafedar Asgarbaig	S. M. E. Course S. No. 25/8 All Arms V. C. Os. and N. C. Os.	Baroda
Jamadar Mohayuddinkhan Dfr. Major Mohd. Shafiqkhan A. L. D Mumtaz Hussankhan	Other Arms Course	Baroda

A. L. D. Sultan Mohmaddkhan A. L. D. Abrar Hasankhan.	4th Gas Course	Baroda.
2nd Lt. Mahomadkhan	General Training	Nasirabad
Sowar Mohd. Nazirkhan	2nd P. T. India Instructors' Course	Baroda
Farrier Maqsood Ali	Farriers Course I. O. R.	Ambala

EFFICIENCY OF THE UNIT:-

It continued to be maintained on the same standard of efficiency as in the previous year.

COMMANDING OFFICER:-

The Command of the unit continued to be held throughout the year by Major Attaullakhan.

MAHABATKHANJI INFANTRY.

COST:-

The cost of maintenance of the unit for the year under report amounted to Rs. 101910 0-0 against Rs. 91282 during the previous year.

STRENGTH:-

The total strength of the Mahabatkhanji Infantry consists of 212 Rank and file plus 28 non-combatants.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTIONS:-

The following members of the Infantry attend the courses of Instructions shown against their names at the various Military Training.

CENTRES:-

Name	Nature of Course.	Centre.
Cadet Waheed Ahmed.	I. S. F. Training Course	Indore

L.'Nk. Amjad Ali	Company Weapons Course (m-5.)	Saugar
2nd Lt. Noor Ahmad.	-do-	-do
Havaldar Aliyarkhan	Edn Urdu Instructors course	Pachmarhi
Naik Mohamad Noorbhai	-do-	-do-
Naik Ahmad Bin Mohamad.	A. T. Course.	Landsdown
P. L. Naik Amjad Alikhan,	P. T. Course.	Kasauli
Naik Saad Bin Abdulla	I. A. R. C. Course Y-16	Pachmarhi
P. L. Naik Ali Bin Mohamad	Company Weapons Course	Saugar
Naik Ahmadmiyan	P. T. Course.	Baroda

EFFICIENCY OF THE UNIT:-

The Command of the unit was held through out the year by Major Sheikh Burhan Mohamad who maintained the usual standard of efficiency of this force as a 'C' Class unit.

WAR EFFORTS:-

86 officers and men of the J. S. Lancers and 71 of the Mahabatkhanji-Infantry were under transfer to the Indian Army for active War Service.

POLICE.

PERSONNEL:—

Khan Saheb (now Khan Bahadur) Sayed M. H. S. Naqvi continued as Commissioner of Police during the year under report.

STRENGTH OF REGULAR POLICE:—

The sanctioned strength of the State Police Force was raised from 1066 to 1071 men exclusive of 115 of the Mangrol

Police by increasing two posts of Fauzdars, one post of Jemadar and two posts of constables. There were 79 vacancies; so that the actual number of incumbents at the end of the year was 992, of which 708 were Muhamodens and 284 Hindus. 627 of the total strength were literate the rest illiterate, 64 of Mangrol Police were literate. The ratio of Police to the population according to the census of 1941 works out to one policeman for 630 persons and, on the area basis one policeman per three square miles.

SIBANDI:—

The number of 'Sibandi' (Irregular) force of Arabs which is 132 strong remained unaltered. It is divided into two divisions each with a Jemadar at its head and is utilised for providing guard at the Darbargadh and other important state buildings.

COST:-

The total cost of maintaining the Police Force amounted to Rs. 435178/- as against Rs. 398341/- in the previous year while that of maintainiug Civic guards during the year amounted to Rs. 49650/- Appendix III gives detailed particulars of of the strength, composition cost etc. of the Regular Police Force for the year under review.

ARMS:-

The State Police is armed partly with muzzle loading and partly with .410 bore muskets in addition to 75 rifles of 303 Bore. They are also armed with P 14 rifles.

DISCIPLINE :-

The number of men punished departmentally was 7 as against 25 during the previous year while 3 were prosecuted as against 1 in the last year. Strict measures were and are being enforced for maintenance of discipline which shows steady improvement.

CRIME :-

1097 offences (including 91 of Mangrol) were reported as against 1327 (including 105 of Mangrol) in the preceding year.

Out of 1006 offences registered in Junagadh State 823 were under the Local Penal Code and 183 under other local laws.

Of the 823 cases registered, 449 were sent up to the Courts for trial, while 108 were dropped being false, or non cognizable. 3 classed as malaciously false, 5 refused investigation by the Police under S. 165 of Local Criminal Procedure Code, 153 were classed as undetected, in 47 cases the Magistrates' orders were awaited and 58 were pending with the police for investigation.

Of 449 cases sent for trial, 225 ended in conviction, 82 in discharge or acquittal 85, were compounded and 46 awaited disposal.

As regards the commission of 183 offences under the Minor Act :-

121 ended in conviction
12 ended in discharge or acquittal
7 were pending trial
1 compounded
5 withdrawn
11 were pending investigation and in
1 case the Magistrate's order
re :- classification was awaited,
13 were classed as non-cognizable or false
3 „ undetected
2 „ false

The number of offenders arrested during the year (including 139 of Mangrol) were 1215.

These were dealt with as under :-

Penal Code Cases	Junagadh	Mangrol	Total
NOT SENT FOR TRIAL :-			
Released without being brought to trial	5	4	9
Under investigation	25	5	30
	30	9	39
SENT UP FOR TRIAL :-			
Convicted	335	58	393
Acquitted as cases were compounded	188	—	188
Discharged or acquitted	167	22	189
Awaiting trial with the Magistrates	165	50	215
	855	130	985

191 offenders were arrested under minor acts; they were dealt with as under:—

1 Released by Police without being brought to trial.
1 Under investigation
139 SENT UP FOR TRIAL:—

Convicted	150
Acquitted or discharged	16
Pending trial	16
Acquitted as cases compounded	2
Discharged as cases withdrawn	5
	189

PENDING CASES OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.—

At the close of the previous year, 79 cases were pending trial and 54 were pending final orders of the Magistrates. Their results were:—

PENDING TRIAL:—

Ended in conviction	39
Ended in acquittal or discharge	20
Compounded	14
Pending trial	5
Cases withdrawn	1
	79

PENDING FINAL ORDERS:—

Classified as false or non-cognizable	29
Undetected	20
Sent for trial	4
Classed as maliciously false	1
	54

Similarly 88 cases pending with the Police for investigation at the close of the previous year were disposed of during the year under report with the following results:—

Sent up for trial	30
Classified as false or non-cognizable	13
Remained undetected and classed as 'A'	37
Pending investigation	5
Case withdrawn	1
Pending orders from the Magistrate on the final report of the Police	2
	88

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED:—

The figures of property reported to have been stolen and recovered during the year under report were as under:—

	Junagadh	Mangrol	Total
Property stolen Rs.	52871/-	48218/-	101089/-
Property recovered ,,	28165/-	45556/-	73721/-

The percentage of property recovered to that of stolen come to 72.9 as against 25.4 in the previous year.

COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGE OF CRIME RESULTS:-

The following table shows the percentage of cases, offenders, property recovered etc. for the previous three years as compared with those of the year under report for Junagadh State, exclusive of Mangrol:-

Year.	Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused tried.	Percentage of accused convicted to accused arrested.	Percentage of undetected to true cases	Percentage of property recovered to property stolen
1941-42	62·6	52·4	51·4	22·2	28·5
1942-43	55·7	42·4	41·0	21·6	28·8
1943-44	58·4	44·2	43·2	19·3	29·4
1944-45	60·4	46·4	45·0	22·2	53·2

SESSIONS:—

The following table shows the results of cases committed to the Sessions Court for trial:—

Nature of crime.	Cases.				Accused.			
	Sent for trial.	Conviction.	Discharged.	Pending trial.	Sent for trial.	Conviction.	Discharged.	Pending trial.
Murder.	14	7	3	4	18	9	4	5
Culpable Homicide.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dacoity.	3	1	–	2	9	2	–	7
Robbery.	4	1	2	1	6	1	2	3
Miscellaneous.	2	2	–	–	4	3	1	–
Total.	23	11	5	7	37	15	7	15

Of the 24 cases of murder reported

9 ended in conviction

in 2 the accused were discharged or acquitted;

7 were pending trial at the end of the year;

4 were under investigation at the end of the year;

2 were undetected

24

Out of the 4 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, reported during the year;

1 ended in conviction

1 ended in discharge

1 was pending in court

1 was under investigation

4

Of the 2 cases of dacoity reported during the year:-

1 was discharged

1 was convicted

2

There were 24 cases of robbery reported, out of which, in 3 cases accused were convicted;

4 cases accused were acquitted or discharged;

7 remained undetected at the end of the year

1 was pending in the Court and

9 were under investigation.

24

There were 144 casses in all of house breaking and theft and 195 cases of theft.

Apart from the cases directly reported to the police 16 cases were referred to them by the Magistrates for investigation. The Police also inquired into 43 foreign jurisdiction cases and searched for and seized suspected property in 23 cases.

ACCIDENTAL AND UNNATURAL DEATHS

Cases of accidental and unnatural deaths reported to the police during the year were as under:-

99 snakebites;
94 drowning;
30 suicide;
21 accidental burns;
39 others.
283

REWARDS:-

Rewards distributed during the year for assistance rendered in the detection of crimes amounted to Rs. 959/- as detailed below:-

R.	825/-	amongst	119 men of District Police
,,	45/-	amongst	14 members of village Police
,,	89/-	amongst	19 private persons
,,	959		152

VILLAGE POLICE:-

The sanctioned strength of the village police including 106 of Mangrol was 2138 as in the preceding year. Their details are as under:-

	Police Patels.			Pasaitas.			Grant Total.
	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total	Stipendiary.	Holding land on service tenure.	Total.	
Khalsa villages.	66	375	441	733	42	775	1216
Barkhali ,,	279	5	284	506	26	532	816
Mangrol	19	–	19	6	81	87	106
Total.	364	380	744	1,245	149	1394	2138

BAND:-

The combined Brass and String Band maintained its usual efficiency.

PASSPORTS:-

121 Applications for passports were dealt with by the Police Department. No Nationality or Haj certificate was issued during the year under report

MOTOR DRIVING TEST:—

61 persons were tested for fitness in motor driving.

OUTLAWRY :-

As reported in the last year's Annual Administration report this State was free from outlaws at the end of the year under report but with a view to eradicate the spirit of outlawry from all the States in Kathiawar, the Agency took up this matter and proposed that a Special Force consisting of the Military and Police of several States should be formed for the purpose. This State readily agreed to co-operate with all the resources of men and money at its disposal. Several meetings of Heads of Police Departments were held under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Inspector General of Police. At this time a Sindhi gang under Kasam Lakhiar and Syed Husseinmiya were committing depredations in Gondal and other adjoining States. According to plan, this State Military and Police were posted round the Barda Hills, the stronghold of Sindhi dacoits. Our Military and Police were also posted on Ngeshri and Una front against the remnant of Baloch Sultankhan and Khoja Habib's gang headed by Koli Bhana Sidi, Juma Abdulla and others. The Police of Baroda, Bhavnagar and Jafrabad States were also co-operating there with our State forces. This arrangement had the desired effect. On receipt of reliable information that Husseinmiya's gang was hiding in Barda Hills near Satwida, the Commissioner of Police left Junagadh on 5th February 1945 and informed

Deputy Inspector General of Police about it who was camping at Porbandar. With a few reliable men they left for this place after sunset. It was with great difficulty and considerable risk that the gang was located. In the encounter that took place Syed Husseinmiya the leader was shot dead and his son escaped with injuries. This State Police thus played a very important part in liquidating this notorious Sindhi gang bringing about the end of a despatate outlaw. The other outlaws were also liquidated. Mamad Kasam Makrani was arrested at Jangar under Talala Mahal. Sindhi Mungar Isak surrendered before Kutiyana Police on 26th April 1945. Other surrendered at Porbandar. Accordingly all members of the Sindhi gang except Juma Mungar and four others were brought to book by the combined offorts of the Agency and State's Police before the close of the year of the report. Shortly after the close of this year, Juma Mungar was also killed.

The Koli gang had disappeared from the scene after the death of Jhina Mawa and were hiding at different places. They were pursued from place to place and eventually Koli Govind Sida surrendered before the Agency Police. He was brought to Junagadh and convicted for several dacoities. Koli Tapoo Natha surrendered at Kutiyana. He was also convicted.

Mer Nebha Deva of Gorsar (Porbandar) an old criminal and a member of Jhina's gang had disappeared after the death of Jhina. He had formed a gang of Mers but before the gang could commit any crime it was rounded by Vanthali Police. Koli Bechar Bijal has also been arrested by this State Police at Jamnagar, and is awaiting trial. This Koli gang which had been harassing the villagers for a number of years has thus been brought to book.

Sindhi Juma Abdulla and Koli Bhana Sidi of Nigala the remaining members of Sultankhan and Habib's gang had

formed a gang and were committing depredations in Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Baroda and Jafrabad villages on Gir side. They were brought to book by the combined efforts of these States. Juma Abdulla was arrested in Bhavnagar limits. Kolis Bhana Sidi and Bhada on being pursued by this State Police took shelter in Baroda limits and ultimately at Gadhada. On receipt of information that they were hiding at Nagadala in Baroda limits, Junagadh Police informed the Police Naib Suba of Amreli who happened to be near by at this moment and the outlaws were shot dead on 8th June 1945 as a result of the combined raid by Junagadh and Baroda Police.

Tapoo alias Ranchhod of Bhavnagar State the only declared outlaw of this State who was at large at the end of the year of this report was, after the close of the year killed by two Rabaris at Tadagala Ness in Amreli District.

GENERAL:—

Sanction to start Police Training School has been received and funds have been provided. Arrangements to start the school were completed during the year under report and it started functioning after its close.

The Police Volley Ball team again won the Dilawar Trophy and also the All India Volley Ball trophy at Baroda. The Gibson Volley Ball tournament was not held this year. The most outstanding events during the year under report were the Silvar Jubilee of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur and the auspicious marriages of the Nawabzada Mohmad Dilawarkhanji Saheb and Bima Sahebas. These auspicious occasions entailed a very severe strain on the forces which was borne very cheerfully by all ranks and file in very trying circumstances and all the auspicious events passed off very successfully and happily. The excellent work done by the whole force in general and the Commissioner of Police in particular was highly appreciated.

C. I. D. BRANCH:—

This branch having reached a stage in which an Inspector instead of a Fozdar was necessary, an Inspector was appointed It has done some useful work during the year in misellaneous enquiries. It has also co-operated with the District Police in several cases.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONNEL:—

Mr. M. A. Shaikh M. A. LL. B, held the post of the Chief Judicial Officer, Junagadh State, throughout the year under report.

During the year under report the following Courts were inspected:-

1. Sadar Court, 2. Junagadh Diwani Court, 3. City Magistrate Court, 4. Rajprakarni Court, 5. Veraval Court, 6. Vanthali Court and 7. Bhesan Court.

Besides the Huzur Court, the Sadar Court, Junagadh Fouzdari Court (which is purely a criminal Court) and the Diwani Adalat at Junagadh which is a Civil Court there are 11 sub-courts in the Mahals exercising civil as well as criminal jurisdiction, including Mangrol. The Visavadar Court continues to be the linked Court with the Talala Court.

SEPARATION OF EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS:—

The judiciary is based on the lines prevailing in British India with this important difference that no executive officer exercises judicial functions in this State. It is quite independent of the executive. Thus the people of Junagadh State already enjoy the reform for which British Indian subjects have been wanting since long. The selection of the Judicial Officers is based on their possessing thorough knowledge of law, and legal and administrative experience. They are all fully qualified and

experienced and the Chief Judicial Officer is invariably selected from amongst retired District and Sessions Judge of experience and reputation in British India. The decisions of the Huzur Adalat are final except in certain cases where provision is made for Huzur Extra-Ordinary Revision applications which lie to His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur.

The Powers exercised by subordinate Courts are as under:-

(1) Criminal:- All the Munsiffs including the City Magistrate at Junagadh are invested with the powers of Magistrates of the First Class.

(2) Civil:- The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Jnnagadh Diwani Court is unlimited and that of the Veraval Court is Rs. 10,000/- and that of the other Courts is Rs. 5,000/-. All the Munsiffs except the Munsiff at Shil are invested with Small Cause powers over suits upto Rs. 50/- except Junagadh and Veraval where the Munsiffs' Small Cause powers extend to Rs 100/-.

(3) Miscellaneous:- All the Munsiffs are given the jurisdiction to hear the probate and succession certificate cases and the cases of unclaimed property. All the courts except the Junagadh Diwani and the Junagadh City Magistrate's Courts are also delegated powers to try Insolvency Cases. All the Magistrates are sub-registrars under the State Registration Act of St. 1973. The City Magistrate Junagadh also acts as the Joint Civil Judge at Junagadh.

ORIGINAL JURISDICCTION OF SADAR ADALAT

All the criminal cases triable under the State Criminal Procedure Code. by the Sessions Judge go before the Sadar Court which also exercises original jurisdiction in cases under the Guardian and Wards Act and the Insolvency Act for the Junagadh Mahal.

APPELLATE AND REVISIONAL JURISDICTION

First appeal from the decision of the Munsiffs in criminal and civil cases lies in the Sadar Court and the Second appeal in the Huzur Court. Both the Courts exercise Revisional powers in criminal cases and the Huzur Adalat exercises revisional powers in civil cases.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS OVER THE ATTACHED STATES AND TALUKAS

The Junagadh Diwani Adalat is invested with jurisdiction to hear and decide all civil suits of any value in the Bhaya vadar Taluka, as well as to hear and decide such civil suits arising in the remaining 13 jurisdictional Talukas as are in excess of the limit of their respective pecuniary jurisdiction. The said Court is also invested with Small Causes powers in respect of suits upto the value of Rs. 100/- arising in the Bhayavadar Taluka. It is also invested with powers to hear civil suits and applications above the value of Rs. 10,000/- arising in the Jetpur State.

All Civil appeals and revision applications against the decisions and orders of the Nyayadhish exercising jurisdiction in the Bantwa Bara Majmu Taluka are disposed of by the judge, Sadar Adalat, Junagadh and the Judge, Huzur Adalat, Junagadh instead of the District Judge, Kathiawar and the Judicial Commissioner, W. I. S. Agency respectively.

As regards Civil Cases arising in the 5 non-jurisdictional Talukas, the, Kutiyana Court is invested with powers to exercise present civil jurisdictions in the Amrapur Taluka and the Visavadar Court in the Vichhavad and Kuba Talukas and in Manekwada under Akala Taluka and Junagadh Diwani Court in the Lunagiri Taluka in Amrapur and Akala under

Akala Taluka. Malia and Talala Courts exercise their present jurisdiction in Khijadia and Najapur respectively under Akala Taluka. The Junagadh Diwani Adalat is invested with powers to exercise its present unlimited Civil jurisdiction in the Amrapur, Vichhavad and Kuba Talukas.

The Junagadh Diwani Adalat is also invested with powers to hear and decide such civil suits in Amrapur, Vichhavad, Kuba and Akala Talukas as exceed Rs. 5,000/- in value and are therefore beyond the powers of the Kutiyana, Visavadar, Malia and Talala Courts.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION:—

The Junagadh City Magistrate is invested with jurisdiction to try all criminal cases arising in any one of the 13 jurisdictional Talukas which are beyond the criminal powers of those Talukas except those that are triable by Court of Sessions and to commit to the Sessions Court at Junagadh for trial such cases as may arise in any of the said Taluka except the Bantwa Bara Majmu Taluka, the Bantwa Chhota Majmu Taluka, the Sardargadh Taluka and the Manpur Taluka which shall commit such cases directly to the Sessions Court, Junagadh.

As regards criminal cases arising in 5 non-jurisdictional Talukas, the Kutiyana Court is invested with powers to excercise its present criminal jurisdiction in the Amrapur Taluka, and the Visavadar Court in the Vichhavad and Kuba Talukas and in Manekwada under Akala Taluka and the Junagadh City Magistrate is invested with powers to exercise its present criminal jurisdiction in the Lungiri Taluka and in Akala and Amrapur under Akala Taluka while the Maliya and Talala Courts exercise their present criminal jurisdiction in Khijadia and Najapur respectively under Akala Taluka.

All criminal appeals and revision applications against the decisions and orders of the Nyayadhish exercising jurisdiction in the Bantwa Bara Majmu Taluka are disposed of by the Sadar Adalat Judge, Junagadh and the Chief Judicial Officer, Junagadh in the place of the Sessions Judge, Kathiawar and the Judicial Commissioner, W. I. S. Agency respectively.

Cases in which persons other than their own subjects are charged with Capital offences require to be committed by the State of Manavadar and Thana Devli to the Sadar Adalat of the Junagadh State for trial.

Cases in which sentence of death has been passed by the Sessions Court of Manavadar and the Thana Devli States require to be referred to the Dewan Saheb, Junagadh State, for confirmation of the sentence of death.

Cases triable by the Court of Sessions of the Jetpur State must be committed to the Saddar Adalat of the Junagadh State.

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS :-

The Junagadh City Magistrate is the sub-Registrar in respect of documents which any jurisdictional Taluka is not competent to register according to its existing powers.

The Munsiff of the Kutiyana Court is the sub-Registrar in respect of the Amrapur Taluka, the Munsiff of Visavadar Court in respect of the Vichhavad and Kuba Talukas and of Manekwada under Akala Taluka and the Junagadh City Magistrate in respect of Lunagiri Taluka and of Akala and Amrapur under the Akala Taluka. The Munsiffs of Maliya and Talala are also the sub Registrars in respect of documents arising in Khijadia and Najapur respectively under the Akala Talua.

The City Magistrate Junagadh, is the Sub-Registrar in respect of the documents above the value of Rs. 10,000/- from the Jetpur State.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

CASES DECIDED :-

At the commencement of the year there was a balance of 218 undisposed of cases as compared with 343 in the previous year, while 2330 new cases were brought to trial against 2406 in the previous year. The total number of cases to be dealt with by the courts were therefore 2548 against 2749 last year. Of these 2381 were disposed of against 2531 last year, leaving a balance of 167 at the close of the year (App. VI).

ACCUSED PERSONS DEALT WITH :-

The cases pending disposal at the close of the year involved 466 accused persons and the new cases that were brought to trial during the year incriminated 3964 persons against 4215 last year. The aggregate number of accused persons to be dealt with by the courts was, therefore 4430 against 5024 last year showing decrease of 594 offenders. Of these, 1402 were discharged, 1518 were acquitted, 1102 convicted (123 committed to Sessions Court), 2 died and 406 were under trial at the close of the year against 466 last year (App. VII). Of the persons awaiting trial at the end of the year, 118 were before the Junagadh City Magistrate Court.

OLD OFFENDER:-

During the year under report 15 convicted persons (including those of Mangrol) had previous convictions against 12 last year (including of Mangrol).

PERCENTAGE OF CONVICTIONS:—

The percentage of convictions, acquittals and discharges was 24.9, 34.3,31.7 respectively against 21.6, 34.2,34.3 last year. Out of 4430 accused persons brought to trial during the year 1418 were arrested by the Police, 173 were produced on warrants, 2348 on summons. 3 were arrested in the presence the Magistrate, 22 appeared voluntarily and 466 were under-trial prisoners of the last year.

DURATION OF TRIALS:—

The average duration of trials before the original courts was 18 days against 12 in the last year.

FINES:—

The following table gives information about the fines inflicted by the Courts.

Tribunals.	Arrears carried forward Rs.	Inflicted. Rs.	Recovered. Rs.	Remitted. Rs.	Remained unrecovered. Rs.
Junagadh	7569	18204	12367	3533	9873
Mangrol	991	5006	860	1015	4122
Total	8560	23210	13227	4548	13995

APPELATE WORK:—

The number of appeals before the appellate Courts during the year was 363 against 369 last year. Out of these 320 were disposed of leaving a balance of 43 at the end of the year. The percentage of appeals in which the decisions of the lower courts were reversed was 22.2 against 22.9 in the previous year. The average duration of appeal was 1 month 9 days against 1 month and 25 days last year (App, VIII).

SESSIONS CASES:—

During the year under report 44 cases involving 106 persons were committed to the Sessions Court. Including 17 persons awaiting trial at the close of the previous year, 123 persons were before the Sessions Court. Out of these 39 cases involving 96 persons were disposed of during the year under report leaving a balance of 11 cases and 27 persons at the close of the year. Out of 44 cases committed to the Sessions Court, 17 were for the offence of murder alone.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S WORK: -

The post of the Public Prosecutor was held by Mr. K. M. Thakar, B. A. LL. B., throughout the year under report.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

SUITS FOR DISPOSAL:—

At the commencement of the year there was a balance of 383 undecided suits against 629 at the beginning of the last year, 1616 suits were filed during the year against 2078 last year. The aggregate number of suits before the courts for disposal was therefore 1999 against 2707 last year showing a decrease of 708 (APP. IX).

The following summary contrasts the filing, disposal and pending balance of the original civil suits during the year with the figures of the previous year.

	1643–44	1944–45
Pending	629	383
Filed	2078	1616
Total	2707	1999
Disposed of	2324	1574
Balance	383	425

Out of 425 suits pending at the end of the year 367 were of less than one year duration and 58 of one year and above as against 348 and 35 in the previous year.

APPLICATION FOR INSOLVENCY:—

There were 26 applications for Insolvency including 20 of the previous year, before the Insolvency Courts of the State. Out of them 13 were disposed of leaving a balance of 13 at the end of the year under report.

VALUE OF SUITS:—

The total value of the suits filed in the original courts were Rs 1319804 against Rs. 581420/- of the last year. The value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 1310075/- against Rs. 595041 last year. Money suits alone covered 78 p. c. of the aggregate number of suits during the year. These suits varied in value from Rs. 2/- to Rs. 10995/-. The average value of suits filed during the year was Rs. 816/- against Rs. 279/- and of the suits disposed of Rs 837/- against Rs. 257/- in the previous year.

EXPARTE SUITS:—

The number of suits decided exparte was 232 or 14.9 p. c. of the total number of decisions against 321 or 14 p. c. of the last year. The pecuniary value of the exparte decrees was Rs. 57579/- against Rs. 41503/- of the last year. Of the exparte decisions 219 were for the plaintiffs and 13 for the defendants against 302 for the plaintiffs and 19 for the defendants last year.

CONTESTED AND UNCONTESTED SUITS:-

The number of contested claims disposed of during the year was 587 of the value of Rs. 967419/-. The corresponding figures of the previous year was 885 of the value of Rs. 332460/-. Of the decisions in the contested suits 465 were for the plaintiffs and 122 for the defendants against 674 and 211 respectively last year.

AVERAGE VALUE AND DURATION:-

The number, average value and duration of contested and uncontested claims for 1943-44 and 1944-45 are compared below:-

Civil suits.	1943-44			1944-45		
	No.	Average value. Rs.	Average duration. Days.	No.	Average value. Rs.	Average duration Days.
Contested.	885	443	154	587	1648	123
Uncontested.	1439	174	54	987	347	52

MISCELLANEOUS:-

898 miscellaneous cases were before courts for disposal against 920 of the last year. Of these 695 as compared with 802 in the preceding year were disposed of, leaving a balance of 203 cases against 118 of last year.

CIVIL APPELLATE WORK

APPEALS DISPOSED OF:-

611 civil appeals were filed during the year against 568 of the last year. Including the balance of the previous year the total number for disposal was 896 against 801 of the last year. Of these 626 were decided during the year against 516 in the previous year leaving a balance of 270 appeals pending against 285 in the previous year. 41 p. c. of cases under appeal were confirmed (App. XI).

VALUE OF APPEALS:-

The value of appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 224637/- against Rs. 182804/- of the last year and the value of those disposed of was Rs. 243919 against Rs. 90756 of the last year.

Average duration:-

The following is the average duration of appeals before the courts including Mangrol for the last three years:-

Years	Months	Days
1942-43	5	14
1943-44	7	14
1944-45	7	10

EXECUTION OF DECREES

The year opened with a balance of 483 unexecuted decrees and 2629 new applications were received during the year. The total number of applications for disposal by the courts was therefore 3112 against 4906 of the previous year.

The following table will show how the applications were dealt with, as compared with the figures of the previous year:-

No. of Disposal	1943-44	1944-45
Applications in which satisfaction was obtained in full	1292	651
Satisfaction obtained in part	1503	922
Satisfaction was not obtained at all	1522	986
Struck of the file.	106	145
	4423	2704
Hending at the close of the year.	483	408
	4906	3112

1 judgment-debtor was arrested and 1 was actually put into prison against 1 and respectively in the previous year.

EXTRADITION

During the year under report the State made extradition demands of the offenders arrested in the Kathiawar Agency in 8 cases involving 13 persons against 3 cases involving 15 persons last year. All the demands were complied with. Out of 13 persons extradited 9 persons were convicted.

Under the existing arrangement extradition is regulated by the Indian Extradition Act, so far as the British Indian Authorities and Baroda State except Amreli and Okhamandal districts are concerned; while with the neighbouring States of Kathiawar, there is a reciprocal contract authorising extradition demands for all offences under the Penal Code.

PRISONS :-

Besides the Central Jail there are 11 sub-jails in different mahals of the State including one at Mangrol.

ADMISSIONS :-

The year opened with 192 convicts in Jails of the State and 401 incarcerated in the course of the year under report making a total of 593 convicts against 639 of the last year; of these 384 were released leaving 209 convicts in confinement at the close of the year (App. XII).

PROPORTION OF ADMISSION :-

The proportion of admission to the free population of the State was 1 to 1664 against 1 to 1581 last year.

NATIONALITY AND SEX OF THE CONVICTS :-

Out of the convicts admitted to the jails during the year under report there were :-

Sex	Hindus	Mahomedans	Total
Males	255	142	397
Females	3	1	4
	258	143	401

DAILY AVERAGE OF PRISONERS

Daily average number of prisoners in the jails during the year was 192 against 202 in the previous year and that of undertrial prisoners was 30 against 33 in the previous year.

The reason of average increase in the number of under-trial prisoners is due to the fact that deserters were detained in the Central Jail till the demand was made of them by the Military Authorities.

RELEASES:-

Out of the releases during the year under report 286 were released on expiry of sentence after allowing remissions, 54 in appeals, 34 on mercy shown on speciai occasions, 2 died 8 transferred to foreign States for trial, in all 384 were released.

The health of convicts was go.d during the year under report.

JAIL DISCIPLINE:

The jail discipline was well maintained and the number of jail offences decreased.

CONVICT LABOUR:—

The convicts were employed in the Central Jail workshop and in the old Vadi under the Central Jail and in the Central Jail Farm outside the Majewadi Gate, and vegetables for daily use of the prisonsers were supplied during the whole of the year from these gardens. Theywere also employed in tailoring work i. e. to say for sewing the clothes of menials of the Railway Department, Motorkhana, Police, Memandari and the Secretariat.

CENTRAL JAIL WORKSHOP:-

The following figures will show the varieties and value of the articles manufactured in the Central Jail workshop during the year under report:-

No.	Name of articles	Value of articles manufactured Rs. As. Ps.
1	Tapes of different kinds	4066 - 7 - 7
2.	Small and big napkins	749 - 2 - 3
3.	Towels of differents kinds	1774 - 9 - 0
4.	Diferent varities of Chadars	2734 - 9 - 9
5.	Pankora and Cholia	6414 - 8 - 7
6.	Warm Rugs	166 - 10 - 3
7.	White & coloured cotton ropes	515 - 2 - 0
8.	Convict dressess	1206 - 1 - 9
9.	Different kinds of carpets musallas	1062 - 8 - 6
10.	Galichas	2843 - 3 - 0
11.	Nen cloth	1144 - 13 - 4
12.	Sewing etc. of coats & pents	1060 - 11 - 5
13.	Miscellaneous	1049 - 3 - 2
	Total	24788 - 1 - 7

PROCEEDS OF CONVICT LABOUR:-

Goods in balance at the close of the preceding year was valued at Rs. 10106-1-10 i. e. to say Rs. 6825-12 0 balance plus Rs. 3280-5-10 due to difference in rates owing to increase in prices thus totalling Rs. 10106-1-10. Goods manufactured during the year under report valuing at Rs. 24788 1-7 plus Rs. 10106-1-10 of the last year thus in all totalling at Rs. 34894-3-5 were in hand Goods valued at Rs. 29400-11-2 were sold during the year under report leaving a stock valued at Rs. 9784-1-8 in hand at the close of the year. The

corresponding figures for the previous years were 30490, 23665 and 10106 respectively. The net profit on sale during the year under report amounts to Rs 7644 15-10 against Rs. 7316 8 0 in the last year.

MISC. CONVICT LABOUR:-

During the year under report Rs. 8-4-0 are credited to Head 14/3 being the proceeds of convict labour against Rs. 61 5 3 last year.

GARDEN PROCEEDS:-

The income of garden attached to the Central Jail was Rs. 5167-1-4 against Rs. 4533 4-1 in the previous year.

MISCELLANEOUS:-

Miscellaneous income during the year under report was nil against Rs. 155-7-6 last year.

COST OF MAINTENANCE AND CONTROL:-

The cost of maintenance and control inclusive of paid warders and exclusive of the cost of police guards and medical treatment amounted to Rs. 45439-5-0 including Mangrol giving an average of Rs. 145-3 7 per prisoner against the average of Rs. 121-14-4. This does not include the expense of the attached Talukas. During the last year Rs. 40767 4-0 were spent towards the item maintenance and control, and during the year under report the expense is somewhat high owing to the increased rates in prices. The total sum spent for rations amounted to Rs. 18976-9-2 including the sum of Rs. 712-2-6 towards the maintenance charges of prisoners transferred to British Indian jails. The net expense for maintaining the daily average strength of 222 prisoners was Rs. 18976-9-2 giving an average of Rs. 85-7-8 per annum or Rs. 7-1-11 per head per month.

REGISTRATION.

During the year under report the total number of Registry offices at work in the State including Mangrol was 12. There were 2009 registration cases during the year against 2196 in the last year including Mangrol (App. XIII).

The total declared value of the property affected by the documents registered amounted to Rs. 7716661/- against Rs. 7350775/- last year showing an increase of Rs. 365886/- (App. XV).

The average registration fees were Rs. 55/- against Rs. 51/- last year.

During the year under report receipt from several sources are shown below:-

Court fees & stamps	Rs.	90462-11-0
Registration	"	108405—8-3
Miscellaneous	"	19979—1-1
	"	218847-4-4

The total gross receipts amounted to Rs. 218847-4-4 against Rs. 146605-11-10 last year. The aggregate expenditure was Rs. 123246-0-9 against 124583-8 6 in the previous year. The aggregate receipts executed expenditure by Rs. 95601-3-5 against 22022-5-4 in the previous year.

PLEADERS.

The number of practising pleaders within the State was 129 of whom 87 were first class pleaders, including 45 LL. Bs., 1 M. A. LL. B and 6 Advocates. Besides these there were 42 second class pleaders.

THE RAJPRAKARNI COURT.

At the commencement of the year under report there were 59 suits between mulgirasias and other alienees. 29 new suits were filed in the year against 39 in the previous year. Thus there were 88 suits for disposal before the court against 72 in the previous year. Out of these 21 were disposed of in the course of this year leaving a balance of 67 suits at the close of the year under report. The total value of suits during this year amounted to Rs. 5715/- against Rs. 4414-4-9 of the previous year. The year under report opened with a balance of 8 suits in which the State was defendant. To this 7 were added during this year making a total of 15 suits to be dealt with by this court against 9 and 13 respectively in the previous year. Out of these 5 suits were disposed of against 5 in the previous year leaving a balance of 10 at the end of the year under report against 8 in the previous year.

There was one miscellaneous case at the beginning of the year under report. 2 new cases were filed making a total of 3 to be dealt with by the court against 1 in the previous year. Out of these none was disposed of leaving a balance of 3 at the end of the year under report against 1 in the previous year.

The balance of heirship cases at the end of the year was 12 and 9 were added during the year making a total of 21 cases. Out of these 12 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 9 cases at the end of the year.

EXECUTION OF DECREES :-

At the commencement of the year the total number of applications for execution of decrees was 61 and 65 new applications were received during the year making a total of 126. Out of these 57 were disposed of in the year leaving a

balance of 69. The number af applications for execution of decrees disposed of in the previous year was 83 out of a total of 144.

POLITICAL AND GIRAS CASES

The only Political case still awalting disposal in the Agency at the end of the year under report is the Manekwada vas dispute.

GIRAS CASES :-

Five Giras appeals have been filed in the Court of the Hon'ble the Resident, Baroda, Western India and Gujarat States by the Heirs of Myanji Khokhar Yara Khokhar re : Bhavta Khokhar's Giras against the decisions of the Huzur Adalat Junagadh State in five Rajprakarni Miscellaneous appeals during the under year report which await disposal.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE :-

The only boundary dispute worthy of note awaiting disposal by the Politscal Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency is the dispute re : the boundary between Dewda under this State and Vansjalia under the Nawanagar State.

GIRAS REGISTER :-

A general Mahalat Register of Bhayats and Girasias has been maintained in the office of Sarkari Vakil and kept upto date.

At the commencement of the year under report there were 194 Khatas in the aggregate of which 191 were completed in all particulars upto the end of the year under report. No new Khata has been filled in during the yeare under report and the number 191 has remained the same as shown in the last year.

GIRAS AND BARKHALI JAMIN VECHAN :-

No Giras or Barkhali land was purchased during the year under report.

The question of exchange of the lands of Mul Girasias adjudged to be under this State jurisdiction but surrounded on all sides by the lands of old Waghania i e. under the Jurisdiction of the Barwala Taluka is being discussed with the Talukdar of Barwala through the Agency as per suggestions contained in Political Agent, Sorath's Order of 11-8-1913 and in Agent to the Governor Kathiawar's Order No. 5847 dated 22-10-1914 and awaits final disposal during the year under report.

JUNAGADH CITY MUNICIPALITY.

1. CONSTITUTION:-

During the year under report the Office of the Municipal President continued to be held by Dr. D. M. Vasavada and the work was carried on by the Chief Officer under the general control of the Municipal President and Board of 14 members consisting of 6 elected members (3 from the Muslim and 3 from Non Muslim constituencies), 4 nominated members (2 Hindus and 2 Muslims) and 4 ex-officio members.

MUNICIPAL STAFF.

2. COST OF MAINTENANCE:-

The cost of maintenance of the Municipal Staff amountted to Rs. 20,302/- during the year under report as against Rs. 18,835/- in the previous year.

PUPLIC HEALTH & CONSERVANCY:-

The convsereancy branch of the Municipality maintained an establishment of 175 sweepera for clearing roads etc, at a cost of Rs. 24,519/- as against Rs. 18,23?/- in the previous year.

Removal of refuse continues to be managed departmentally, the cost thereof amounting to Rs. 36,908/- for the year under report as against Rs. 34,420/- for the previous year.

4. STREET LIGHTING:-

The main roads in the city were lighted with electric lights numbering 510 in addition to 239 Kerosene lamps provided in small streets. The total cost of street lighting including electric energy amounted to Rs. 22,897/-

5. ROADS & ROADS WATERING:—

Repairs to and watering of the roads situated within Municipal limits continued to be attended to by the Municipality.

6. INCOME & EXPENDITURE:-

The total income of the Municipality was Rs. 1,67,988/- from the following sources:-

(a) The opening balance..............................30,380/-

(b) Income of the Municipality,
from the different sources......................1,67,988/-

(1) 60,000/- State contribution received from the Secretariat.
(2) 43,000/- Grant-in-aid from the State.
(3) 2,316/- Cattle Pounds receipts.
(4) 25,603/- License fees from Markets.
(5) 7,335/- License fees for the hotels etc,.
(6) 8,165/- Fees and rents from the public under the Act.
(7) 7,050/- Sale of manure.
(8) 1,752/- Wheel Tax.
(9) 12,767/- Miscellaneous.

Rs. 1,67,988/-

total Rs.... 1,98,368/-

The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,53,794/-. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 44,574/-.

7. ACCIDENTAL FIRES:-

There was no accidental fire of any magnitude during the year. Only some small fires occurred involving total loss of only Rs. 990/-.

8. BIRTHS & DEATHS ;-

Total population of the Municipal area according to the census of 1941 was 58,111 and the number of houses was 9,352. This gives an average of six individuals per house. Since 1941 the population has increased and gone upto 66,136 souls without corresponding increase in the number of houses.

Births registered during the year in Junagedh City numbered 1410 as against 1680 during the previous year. The ratio per milee of population being 24.2 against 28.9 in the previous year The number of deaths registered during the year was 2371 against 2255 during the previous year. The ratio being 40.8 against 37.7 in the previous year.

9. CONDITION OF TOWN :-

The condition of the town from the point of public health has been satisfactory. During the year under report there were one case of small-pox and 12 caces of Cholera, which on the whole proved to be a healthy one.

VERAVAL MUNICIPALITY

1. CONSTITUTION:—

The Municipal Board at present consists of 12 nominated members with a President and a Chief Officer. The post of the President during the year under report was held by Mr. M. A. G. Panchasi.

2. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE;—

The balance at the commencement of the year was Rs. 16,720/- as against Rs. 14 531/- in the previous year. The total income of the Veraval Municipality, during the year under report was Rs. 65,752/- as against Rs. 60,074/- in the previous year.

3. STREET LIGHTING & REPAIRS TO ROADS ETC.,

The main thoroughfare of the town were lighted with electric lamps. The average expenditure on street lighting amounted to Rs. 925/- per month. During the year under report 13 new Kerosene lit lamps were installed in such streets where electricity is not available and extension is not possible for the present, owing to difficult conditions.

The work of repairs to and watering of the roads was satisfactory.

The conservancy staff for road cleaning consisted of 96 Sweepers in addition to one for Mutton market and three for public latrines. Four bullock-carts and a night soil cart were also maintained for removal of refuse from the town. Dustbins have greatly facilitated the dumping of dry refuse from the public.

Road watering was kept up by means of bullock driven water tanks. One such tank was added to meet the requirements.

4. MUNICIPAL MARKETS:—

The meat, vegetable, and fish markets which have greatly improved the sanitation of the town were kept regularly clean and extensively used. In addition a grass market has also been provided to meet a longstanding demand of the public.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS:—

963 Births and 604 Deaths were registered during the year, as against 1004 Births and 624 Deaths in the previous year. The Birth rate per mille of population was 31.8 as against 33, and Death rate was 20.3, as against 20 75 in the previous year.

6. ISSUE OF LICENSES:—

In all 142 licenses for Hotels and Confectionary shops were issued during the year as against 131, in the previous year.

MAHAL MUNICIPALITIES.

There are 18 Municipalities, besides Junagadh and Veraval. They are financed by the State. The income of the Municipalities in St. 2001 amounted to Rs. 74,021 as against Rs 61,050/- in St. year 2000 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,028/- against Rs. 63,744 in St. 2000. The balance of the Municipalitiesat the beginning of St. 2001 was Rs. 46,792 and the closing balance was Rs. 37,775/- at the end of St. 2001.

VILLAGE BOARDS.

There are 5 village Boards working under the supervision of the Mahal Vahivatdars. Income of the Village Boards during St. 2001 amounted to Rs. 6,327/- against Rs. 6,649 while the expenditure amounted Rs. 5,794/- aganst Rs. 3,627/- in St. 2000. Thus the balance of the village boards at the close of the year under report was Rs. I6,232/-

Chapter VI.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURAL

The Department comprises of (1) Agricultural Branch (2) Co-operative Branch (3) District Gardens and Farms (4) Dudheshwar Plantation (5) Experimental Farm (6) Seed Multiplication Farm (7) Local Gardens (8) Poultry Farm (9) Zoological Section.

PERSONNEL:—

Mr. A. K. B. Cazi, B. Ag. (Bom), B. Sc. (Edin), N. D. D. (Scot), D. I. C. (London) remained in charge of this Department as Director of Agriculture throughout the year under report.

MONSOON:—

The rainfall started in the month of June and sowing operation was finished in time. Except a severe gale in the month of September rainfall during the whole season was favourable and on the whole the growth of the crop was satisfactory.

I. AGRICULTURAL BRANCH.

The work of this branch falls under (a) Agricultural Section (b) Tractor Section (c) and Dynamite Section.

(a) AGRICULTURAL SECTION:-

1. Recommendation of improved type of implements, 2. Introduction of better type of seeds, 3. Distribution of Manure, 4. Leaflets. 5. Cultivation method and 6. General propaganda work etc,.

Arrangements were made to procure better type of Paddy seeds, rust resisting Wheat, Cotton etc., and distribute them to the cultivators free of charge for demonstrations in their own fields. About 6 tons of Ground-nut oil cake was distributed to the cultivators for manurial purposes without any charge.

Leaflets in Gujarati were published and widely distributed in all the villages in the State in order to explain to the cultivators, ways and means to combat the attack of pests, importance of cake and artificial manures etc,.

TRACTOR SECTION:—

The Tractor is out of order but arrangements are being made for the necessary repairs and spare parts.

DYNAMITES:-

A regular staff of two blasters and peons is maintained and it is supplied to the farmers only at an initial cost.

II CO-OPERATIVE BRANCH.

In order to give a push to the cooperative movement, initiated in the year 1942, a special post of Co-operative officer was created and Mr. K. S. Mankad, B. Ag (Bom. was appointed to the post, He was sent to Baroda and other places in Bombay Province to acquaint himself with the working.

The Director of Agriculture was appointed as Registrar Co-operative Societies.

During the year under report the following new Societies were formed:—

1. Co operative Credit Society, Delwada.
2. Junagadh Co-operative consumer's Stores.

& 3. Junagadh Kadiya Seva Samaj Co-operative Store.

Every effort is being made to explain to the cultivators, the importance of co-operation and the benefits resulting therefrom to create new Societies at all possible centres.

III. DISTRICT GARDENS & PLANTATIONS.

There are 7 Gardens in the District and they are as under:-

1.	Vasoj Plantation	200 Acres.
2.	Una Mahabat Bag	35 "
3.	Delwada Bag	12 "
4.	Keshod	17 "
5.	Chorwad 2 gardens	30 "
6.	Mangalpur	5 "
7.	Veraval Public Park	2 "
8.	Shil Garden	27-18 (Newly added)

The Vasoj Cocoanut Plantation is on khara land and when it was proved to be a successful undertaking further extension of 100 acres of the same khara in continuation was sanctioned.

All other gardens are properly looked after and the work of developing and improving them on scientific lines is undertaken. Seeds, seedlings, grafts etc., of choice varieties are being raised and supplied to cultivators at reasonable rates at these centres.

IV. DUDHESHWAR PLANTATION.

This plantation is mostly a mango plantation where choice varieties of mango trees have been planted and they have thrived very well.

The figures of income and expenditure are as under:-

	Garden		Income		Expenditure.
1.	Vasoj Plantation.			Rs.	9,827-8-3
	a. Vasoj Piantation	Rs.	23601-5-9		
	b. Bahabat Bag, Una	,,	4182-15-0		
	c. Delwada Bag.	,,	5109-2-3		
2.	Keshod Garden.	,,	1009-15-6	,,	1031-8-9
3.	Mangalpur		1249-7-3	,,	633-13-0
4.	Shil Garden		66-0-0	,,	823-14-6
5.	Chorwad		5148-0-9	,,	3425-10-5
6.	Veraval Public Park, Raj Mahel & Port Commissioner's bunglow		30-0-0	,,	1557-2-0
7.	Dudheshwar Plantation.		10337-13-3	,,	17420-0-5
		Total Rs.	50734-12-3	Rs.	34729-9-4.

V. EXPERIMENTAL FARM

In order to perform experiments on all crops, specially staple crops an Experimental Farm was started in 1944 with the creation of the Agriculture Department.

On this farm trials are being made to introduce improved type of seeds and implements aud fundamental Agricultural Research work is being carried out

With a view to introduce seeds of fine quality of Paddy, better type of Ground-nut, Cotton of high yielding property. bold type of Bajri etc, experiments were conducted at this Farm, after procuring different types of seeds from outside for this purpose.

It was learnt from experiments that the following seeds would 'suit this land and are worth introducing owing to their own merits as shown below :-

(a) Paddy:- 1. Dehradun, 2 Sone and 3 White from the Punjab on account of their high yielding and early maturing property.

(b) Ground-nut:- AA25, and AH32 on account of their high yielding property when compared with local Kathiawar bold and Spanish Pea nut.

(c) Cotton:- Pratap and Vijay are proved superior to local Cotton viz., Mathio & Kadayo, and Dhumad & Wadhiar reepectively as they are better in merits and fetch higher price.

(d) Bajri:— Babariawad Bajri is proved to be the most suitable type owing to its bold grains, sweet taste and high yiening property. Wider spacing and application of cake manure would be more advantageous.

(e) Wheat:- Pusa No. 0-21 has given very encouraging results and is found to be the best so far as rust resisting property is concerned.

Experiments were conducted to grow sweet Potatoes Edible Mushrooms, Tuer, Tobacco, Venizuelay grass, Alvi etc., with successful results.

In addition to the experiments the following field crops were also grown in the experimental Farm:-

Ganja. Local Paddy, Bajri, Juwar, Ground-nut, Chillies, Wheat, Cotton etc,

Except Paddy the growth of all the crops was found to be satisfactory.

VI. SEED MULTIPLICATION FARM (NAWIWADI FARM).

In order to pursue the scheme for the introduction of better types of seeds the most essential points are experimentations, selections demonstrations, multiplication and distribution of seeds.

For the first three viz. Experimentations selections and demonstrations the work is being carried out in the State Experimental Farm as stated above. While for the multiplication of selected type of seeds the State has set apart land covering about 98 Acres 23 Gunthas near Timbawadi which is known as Nawiwadi Farm.

During the year under report the area was covered with Ground-nut, Bajri, Juwar, Cotton, Ganja and Wheat No 888.

The expenditure and income of the Experimental Farm and Seed Multiplication Farm during the year under report are as under:-

INCOME.	EXPENDITURE.
EXPERIMENTAL FARM.	
Rs. 352-3-6	Rs. 18,327-6-9.
SEED MULTIPLICATION FARM.	
" nil	Rs 7,570-6-9

VII. LOCAL GARDENS.

In the City the main Gardens are the Motibag & its extension, Sukkurbag & Diagonal Garden.

They are looked after by the Garden Inspector.

ORNAMENTAL SECTION:-

Motibag and a portion of Sakkarbag & the Bunglow Gardens and the Diagonal Garden are Ornamental Gardens, well laid out with lawns and flower beds. All Kinds of annuals are cultivated and some of them have grown very well and the display made during the season was very striking.

Improvement of Public Garden was taken in hand and the whole garden was re-organised and brought upto date.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL SECTION:-

The Mosambiques, Santras, Kagadi limes, Custard Apples and Cocoanuts are thriving well.

NURSERY AT LALBAG:-

During the year under report the Nursery of Ornamental Section as well as the Fruit and Flower plants which are maintained at Lalbag was kept open for the public and was much appreciated by the visitors.

ROADSIDE TREES:-

Were carefully looked after and more trees were planted.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE:-

The total income realised from the Ornamental Section was Rs. 1,336-8-9 and Agri. Section Rs. 26,215-3-8 and Tehsil Rs. 1,927-10-6 totaling Rs. 29,479-6-11 while the expenditure was Rs. 88,081-2-9 (Ornamental Section 74031/1/11 and Agri. Section Rs. 14,050-0-1) The figures exclude those of District Gardens which are transferred to the Agri. Branch of the Agricultural Department.

VIII. POULTRY FARM.

The State Poultry Farm was a new creation and is no doubt in its infancy as it was startcd from the month of January 1945 with whatever birds were available locally in Junagadh State.

The number of birds was only 41 in the begining but during the year under report chickens were hatched and reared and more birds were purchased and the maximum number of males and females both was 200.

The difficulty in procuring birds to a great extent checked the progress of tbe Farm.

The actual income realised on the sale of birds and and eggs during the year uuder report is Rs. 436/- against total expenditure of Rs. 5,319-8-6, the latter being in the form of capital investment.

IX. ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

At Sakkarbag a Zoo is maintained. The animals are well housed and carefully looked after. Many of the lions which form the most important exibits, especially of the Gir Forest, have been bred and reared in captivity. The cost of maintaining the Zoo during the year amounted to Rs. 34,123-4-1 as against Rs. 29,398/- in the previous year.

OTHER ACTIVITIES AND POST WAR DEVELOPMENT OUT-LOOK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

1. To make necessary improvements in Agricultural implements, every effort is being made to give full encouragement to local technicians.

2. His Highness' Government has created a District Veterinary Department and placed under the Director of Agriculture.

3 In order to facilitate and regulate the supply of iron impliments to the cultivators the State has opened 2 depots at suitable centres. Moreover the Ban on the export of hides has put a check on the increase of rates of leather moats.

4. The live-stock census on all India basis was held in January 1945 and Cattle, Poultry, Horses, Agricultural Implements etc have been anumerated.

A food laboratory has been started wherein fruits and vegetables preservation such as Jams and Jellies etc of excellent quality are being prepared.

6. Training in Agriculture: His Highness' Government have deputed onc local student for training in the Degree Course to the Agricultural College, Poona and further numbers will be sent in the near future.

7. Shows:- Besides the above mentioned activities the Department of Agriculture organised the following shows viz. Mango show at Junagadh and Cattle Show at Visavadar during the year under report.

(i) A mango show was held in the month of June 1945 in the Assembly Hall of the B. H. School and fine specimens were received both from the local as well as District Private growers The specimens from the State Gardens were also attractive.

(ii) The cattle show at Visavadar was held in September 1945 under the auspices of Visavadar Panjrapol with the main idea of explaining the cultivators the necessity of improving cattle breed This show was visited by hundreds of cultivators over and above the State Officials. More than 250 animals were exhibited in the show and there were good specimens of the GIR BREED.

TREE PLANTING:-

A tree planting Campaign was started throughout the whole State. As the 14th June was the birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor, the tree planting week was commenced from that day in Junagadh proper. About 50,000 trees were planted during the year under report.

CONCLUSION:-

The Department continues to make satisfactory progress and it is hoped that the activities of the Departm nt will be enhanced to promote in full the interest of Agriculture and Agriculturists.

THE STATE CATTLE FARM.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur takes keen personal interest in Cattle Breeding which is of the greatest importance in a predominantly agricultural country like India, Gir-cattle are famous for their breed and the main aim of the Farm is not only to maintain it but to improve it.

There were in all 362 heads of cattle in the Farm during the year as under:—

Cows and their young stock	250
Bullocks	19
Stud-bulls	17
Buffaloes and their young-stock	72
Buff. Bulls	4
	362.

In addition to this livestock 8, premium Bulls are maintained in different Mahals for stud purposes according to the Livestock Improvement Scheme. Two more Cow-Bulls are sent to Malia and Patan Mahals during the year.

During the year a number of distinguished persons interested in Cartle-breeding frem all parts of Kathiawar and outside visited the Farm.

A new Pedigree of Gir herd called "Kala Bavla" introduced since last two years is progressing satisfactorily.

A large number of Gir Cows and Buff. cows of the Rayats were covered free of charge by Farm Improved Bulls during the year.

The Livestock Improvement Scheme is working satisfactorily. Young Calves are kept well nourished. A good number of them have been supplied to farmers for agricultural purposes. On the whole the condition of the Farm Cattle remained satisfactory with the exception of an out-break of foot and mouth disease. The mortality among the Farm animals remained low during the course of the year.

The Farm has 250 acres of pasture land and 105 acres of arable land. The latter was used in raising Jowari Maize, Lucerne, and ground--nut both fodder as well as food crops.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,05,819 and income Rs. 29,692 against Rs. 87,843 and Rs. 33,145 respectively in the previous year. The increase in expenditure is mainly due to the general rise in prices of cotton seeds, and other articles of ration, grass labour charges etc.

HORSE BREEDING AND STABLE DEPARTMENT.

STALLIONS:—

A Paddock is maintained in the Junagadh City for the preservation of the famous Kathi Breed of horses and also for supplying the requirements of the State, for conveyance etc,. At the end of the previous year there were 9 Stallions in all. During the current year one Stallion named "Nazir,',

was presented to Kumarshri Nirmalkumarsinhji of Bhavnagar leaving the strength to 8 Stallions for the year under report.

The total number of mares covered by the Stallions in the Paddock and in the District was 50 out of which 24 belonged to the State and the remaining 26 to the private individuals.

Brood Mares:—

The number of brood mares in the Paddock at the close of the previous year was 35. This number rose to 37 during the year under report.

Young Stock:—

The young stock at the commencement of the year under report numbered 23 to which were added 14 during the year under report, raising the strength to 37 out of which 2 died and 4 were transferred for various purposes and the number now left is 31 at the close of the year.

Mule Breeding:—

A Donkey-Stallion is maintained at the Paddock and experiments are carried out with great success. As a result of these experiments there are 6 young ones of mules at the State Paddock and 1 grown up she-mule has already been transferred to the Stable Department during the year under report.

Ceremonial Horses:—

Eight "Kotal Horses" for State Ceremonial Occassions are maintained at the State Paddock, and the public are allowed their use at weddings and other similar occassions.

Cost of Maintainance:—

The total cost of the upkeep of the Paddock including that of the Staff amounted to Rs. 66,166/- as against Rs. 59,853/- during the previous year.

RECEIPTS:—

Receipts from sale of misc llaneous articles etc., amounted to Rs. 2,840/ during the year under report as against Rs. 3,282/- in the previous year.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT: —

The total number of horses maintained at the Stable Gadikhana was 117 as against 105 during the preceeding year, and total cost of the maintainance of the Gadikhana Establishment and the upkeep of the horses etc , amounted to Rs. 1,27,873/- against Rs. 1,60,676/- in the previous year.

RATHKHANA:—

The number of animals and vehicles maintained by the State Rathkhana was 12 Sigrams, 11 Carts and 1 Bullocks. The total cost of maintainance amounted to Rs 18,716/- against Rs. 17,531/- in the previous year.

GADIKHANA WORK-SHOP:—

Expenditure of the Gadikhana workshop for the year under report amounted to Rs 30,879 0-11 exclusive of the cost amounting to Rs. 784-13 11 of work done for the private individuals and recovered from them.

VETERINARY.

There are four vererinary dispensaries in the State as under :-

1. In the State Stable Department at Junagadh.
2. In the State Stable Farm also at Junagadh.
3. For the State Lancer's animals.
4. At Jamwala in the Gir Forest area.

The Stable Veterinary dispensary is in charge of a Veterinary Surgeon. Besides the horses in the Paddock,

private animals belonging to the agriculturists and others are treated here free of charge. During the year under report 1057 animals belonging to the State and 1083 private animals belonging to the agriculturists and others were treated at this dispensary. The Veterinary Surgeon also performed 12 castration operations during the year.

The dispensary at the State Cattle Farm is also in the charge of a Veterinary Surgeon who treats animals in the State Cattle Farm and also the Farm Bulls kept at the Mahal.

There is a separate Veterinary Surgeon for the Junagadh State Lancers, treated 698 horses during the year.

The Jamwala dispensary is in the charge of a trained salotree and a dresser. It is mainly for the Gir Cattle.

The Veterinary Surgeon at the Paddock Veterinary dispensary is sent out to the moffusil for treatment of diseased animals when neceessary.

FOREST.

CHARGE:-

Mr. Faridkhokhar Shahbhai Khokhar held the charge of the Forest Department from 1-11-44 to 17-1-45. After that Mr. Faridkhokhar went on leave and the charge was held by Mr. A. K. B. Cazi, Director of Agriculture from 18-1-45 to 3-6 45 From 4-6-45 to 21-10 45 the charge remained with Mr. S. K. Dutta, the newly appointed Chief Forest Officer.

The State Forests fall into natural divisions viz, (1) Girnar near Junagadh City and (2) Gir in South-East of the State. The latter is again divided into 4 sub-divisions viz, (1) Sasan, (2) Jamwala (3) Jasadhar and (4) Visavadar and each sub-division is in charge of an assistant forest

Officer. The total area of Girnar forest is 70 sq. miles, while that of the Gir forest is about 495 Sq. miles. A part of the Bhavnath block in Girnar near Dudheshwar measuring about 308 acres is in charge of the Garden Department and is utilised for mango plantation. Similarly the site of the Willingdon Dam and the adjoining ornamental garden in a portion of the Dolatpura block in the Girnar is exculded from the jurisdiction of the Forest Department and is under the control of the public works department.

DEMARCATION :-

The usual method of demarcation of the forest area within the State limits is by cairns. They are maintained in order by forest officials. The border of the forest adjoining those of other States are demarcated by pucca massonary pillars constructed by the Survey Department.

COMMUNICATIONS :-

Forest roads and cart tracks 267 miles in length were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,948/-. No new road was constructed in the year under report. The Datar road was repaired and widened at a cost of Rs. 1,243/-.

FOREST PROTECTION :-

The Forest authorities dealth with 186 offences under the Forest Act as against 261 during the previous year.

Protection from fires is done by fire tracing and from damage by Cattle by impounding them.

SILVICULTURE.

Silvicvlture is classified as under :-

(1) BY NATURAL PRODUCTION :-

Due to the insistence on getting the trees cut as low as possible the growth from coppice was good.

(2) BY ARTIFICIAL REGENERATION :-

In the coupes worked under the clear cutting system the debris was burnt and the treated babul, soap-nut and sajad trees were dibbled.

FOREST NURSERIES.

There are two nurseries :-

(1) In the Dungar division near Jambudi, the species nurtured generally being mango, gunda and soap-nuts.

(2) In Sasan division, between the Sasan camp and railway line.

EXPLOITATION.

The present working plans divides the Gir forest in 32 blocks, each block consisting of 30 coupes. Six of these blocks Nos. 26 to 31 are undergoing a period of rest in which the northern slopes and rich undulating alluvial land is filling up very well by Dhavdo and Timbervo trees, while one viz., the Devalia block has been reserved as a sanctuary for lions. The Girnar forest is divided into seven blocks of 30 coupes each.

The working plan requires one coupe from each of the remaining 25 blocks of Gir and seven blocks of Girnar forest to be exploited every year. The system followed in Girnar forest is clear cutting, while the one followed in certain blocks of the Gir forest is clear felling the rest having improvement felling as recommended by Mr. D. B. Sothers in 1939.

The income of the forest from various sources amounted to Rs. 2,33,121/- and expenditure to Rs 1,30,310/ as comared with Rs. 4,62,604 and Rs. 1,18,267/- respectively for the previous year the decrease in receipts was due to less income having been realized from Forest Coupes.

CONCESSIONS.

The following concessions continue to be in force:—

Free grazing for a prescribed number of cattle of State cultivators residing

(a) in the forest area

(b) on the borders of the forest;

(c) free grazing for all animals belonging to religious institutions situated within the forest limits;

(d) free supply of firewood and materials for huts and agricultural implements required by cultivators and maldharis, residing in forest settlements.

12,439 heads of cattle in the Gir and 1,707 in the Girnar took advantage of the concession of free grazing during the year under report.

PORTS.

PERSONNEL:-

Mr. F. J. D'Eath continued in charge of the ports during the year under report with Mr. M. A. G. Panchasi B. A. as Assistant Port Commissioner & Chief Customs Officer.

PORTS:-

1. Bherai.
2. Chanchuda.
3. Dharabandar or Vahibandar.
4. Navabandar
5. Sutrapada.
6. Veraval.
7. Mangrol.
8. Chorwad.
9. Shil

ROADSTEADS.

10. Bela.
11. Kaliadhro.
12. Rajpara.
13. Varahswarup.
14. Simar.
15. Hirakote or Kadwar.
16. Dhamlej.

All these are foreign ports as a result of the Mt. Abu Conference held on the 27th June 1927, but under an Agreement concluded with the Government of India in September, 1936, customs duties are levied on all imports and exports from and to foreign ports in accordance with the British Indian Tariff.

TARIFF:—

Customs duties at British Indian Tariff rates with such modifications as are notified by the Government of India are charged at State Ports, on foreign imports and exports. With a view to stop the very considerable loss of trade and customs revenue caused by the entry of subsidised goods from competing centres into the State on payment of octroi duties only, and to foster the legitimate trade of the ports and the revenue of the State, protective duties are levied on the goods entering the State by land and by sea under Notification No. 14 dated 5-2-35, as amended from time to time. A special tariff committee was appointed in September 1939 to review tariff rates and as a result a new tariff schedule was promulgated.

Local duties levied by the State and goods imported and exported by sea from and to Indian ports were replaced by Port charges in 1937.

To consolidate the Law and regulate the procedure relating to the levy of customs duties and also for the administration of the ports the following legislation was enacted and came into force in Svt. Year 1998.

1. The Junagadh State Tariff Act (No. 1 Svt. 1998) Notification No. 1 dated the 30th October 1941.
2. The Junagadh State Sea customs Act (No. 11 of Svt. 1998) Notification No. 11 of 30th October 1941.
3. The Junagadh State Ports Act (No. VII of Svt 1998) Notification No. 138 dated the 4th February 1942.

The above Acts were adopted from the corresponding Acts in force in British India.

INCOME :-

The following table compares the Sea customs and other revenues of the Veraval Port with those of the previous year :-

Head of Income.	St. 2000 (1-11-43 to 31-10-44). Rs.	St. 2001 1-11-44 to (31-10-45). Rs.	Increase. Ra	Decrease. Rs.
Sea Customs Revenue Duty (i) at British Indian, Tariff rates.	322931	381810	58897	....
(ii) at State Protective rates.	736279	433942	...	302337
	1059210	815752	58897	302337
Port Revenues.	260349	230301	...	30048
Miscellaneous.	30409	4008 +32500	6099	...
		1050061 Fish+32500		
Total...	1349968	1082561	64978	332385

The comparative earnings from Sea Customs and other revenues at Minor Ports of the State were as follows:-

Head of Income.	St 2000 (1-1-43 to 31-10-44) Rs.	St. 2001 (1-11-44 to 31-10-45) Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Sea Customs Revenue duty. (i) at British Indian Tariff rates.	15780	18272	2492	...
(ii) at State Protectve rates	449	33578	33129	...
	16229	51850	35621	...
Port Revenues	28336	18007	...	10329
Miscellaneous.	2	4	2	...
Total...	44567	69861	35623	10329

The total income from Sea Customs revenue at the ports of this State at British Indian Tariff rates was Rs. 400082 and at the State Protective rates Rs. 467520 total Rs. 867602. The port income amounted to Rs. 284820/- The total income from Sea Customs and ports amounted to Rs. 115242 /- in Svt. 2001 against Rs. 1394535/- in Svt. 2000 or a net decrease of Rs. 242113/-. This heavy decrease in revenues over the previous year is due to the falling off of our exports generally and particularly a substantial decrease in the exports of groundnuts, groundnutoil and Ghee which alone yielded Rs. 270488/- less than last year under this

particular head. This falling off in our exports by Sea was partly due to the diversion of some of the exports to rail traffic in which Ghee for the Defence services and groundnuts which were exported to other Kathiawar Ports by rail for exports to the United Kingdom may be noted. The position is still far from satisfactory. In the normal year Svt. 1995 (1938-39) the total revenue was Rs. 28,64,515/ and the present income still represents a loss of about Rs 17,12,000/– a year to the State. This illustrates a direction in which the State has suffered material loss due to the War exigencies and its adverse effect on the trade of the State. With the exception of Kerosene and Petrol, Ex-bond from other ports and small imports of dates from the Persian Gulf, there are practically no foreign imports now The position regarding foreign export trade is no better. Import and Export Trade Control regulations applied at our Ports in conformity with the policy adopted by the Government of India have served the essential purposes of the War but have at the same time affected the normal returns of the State Ports. In view of the fact that Veraval Port has superior facilities for handling traffic than at other ports in Kathiawar we had good reasons to expect that some of the essential war traffic would be handled through Veraval. Unfortunately these expectations were not fulfilled on account of circumstances beyond the State's control. With the cessation of hostilities we can now look forward to a gradual revival of our traffic until we surpass the pre-war figures, but conditions throughout the world do not justify any assumption of an immediate return to pre-war trade, and the revival may extend over a period of at least three years.

TRADE FIGURES :–

Weight of imports at Veraval Port during the year under report were 830027 Bengal Maunds valued at Rs. 9249121/–

as against 1503848 Bengal Maunds valued at Rs. 13807875/- in the previous year. This shows considerable decrease both in tonnage as well as in value. Weight of exports was 1558490 Bengal Maunds valued at Rs 14547451/- as against 2091538 Bengal Maunds valued at Rs. 19141036/- for previous year. Both the value and tonnage show considerable decrease which is mainly due to the diversion of traffic partly from sea to rail routes and partly due to deficit in the local exportable surplus.

Navabandar and other Minor Ports also show a corresponding decrease both in tonnage as well as in value as will be seen from the following figures :—

year.	Imports. Weight B. Mds.	Value Rs.	Exports Weight. B. Mds.	Value Rs.
St. 2000	88950	574665	161493	1371506.
St 2001	42497	349946	127298	990270.

TRADE WITH DIFFERENT PORTS:—

The following table shows the percentage of trade of Veraval Port with different groups of ports, over the last 5 years :-

	St. 1997.	1998.	1999.	2000.	2001.
Kathiawar ports.	3.50	3.59	2.69	3.95	1.92
British Indian Ports	72.19	84.10	86.68	90.87	88.27
Ports Beyond India	24.31	10.31	10.63	5.18	9.81

The percentage of trade distribution shows an increase for ports beyond India to the disadvantage of both Kathiawar and British Indian Ports.

Trade with ports beyond India in 1938/39 was 46.17% of the total i. e. nearly half of the total trade whereas it has now declined to merely 10%.

THROUGH BOOKING :-

Goods were through booked via Veraval Port from Bombay to stations on the Kathiar Railways and vice versa during the fair season only under an agreement with the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. and the the Railway Administration. Similar arrangements have been made for traffic from and to Karachi and with the stations on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway via Marmugao. This service is temporarily suspended due to War conditions. In view of the facility such a service affords to the public the Railway Administration and the veraval country Craft Association jointly organised a similar service by country craft. The new service commenced operating in October 1943 and during the year under report proved a satisfactory substitute, for the suspended steamer service,

CHIEF COMMODITIES:—

The principal articles of imports are coconuts, cottonseeds, dates, grain and pulses, Kerosene & Petrol piecegoods, rice, spices and timber while those of export are boatknees, castorseeds, chillies, cotton, Ghee, grain and pulses, groundnut oil, groundnut seeds, groundnut oilcake, onions and plantains.

SHORE FACILITIES:—

There are 18 masonry ramps for loading and discharging cargo into and from country craft or lighters in the main port and with the development of the Khadi Scheme eleven additional ramps are now available solely for handling dangerous and bulky goods. Ten of the former have railway sidings running alongside for the direct handling of goods by crane from lighters to wagon and vice versa.

STEAMERS AND VESSELS: —

1912 country craft of total net registered tonnage of 117662 and 2127 fishing boats called at Veraval Port during the year under report. 562 vessels of net registered tonnage of 14405. 61 called at the Minor Ports during the year under report. The cessation of steamer services et Veraval Port has been mentioned in preceeding paragraph and it is expected that these will recommence during the next year.

COUNTRY CRAFT: -

Vessels owned and registered at State Ports at the close of the year totalled 285 of a nett tonnage of 16909. 4 against 277 vessels in the preceding year.

Ship building is an ld established industry at Veraval and the development of the Khadi Scheme has provided a thriving boat building yard besides affording secure shelter throughout the year against sudden storms and a convenient lie-by for the monsoon season.

GODOWNS:—

Besides 3 godowns in the ock Estate for Railway use, there are 51 State godowns for warehousing foreign goods or storage of local goods of which 25 have railway sidings. These include a special block of eight kerosene and petrol godowns in a separate compound at a segregated spot on the Patan Road. Two oil Companies have kerosene and petrol godowns of their own outside the town and these together with 12 privately owned godowns in the reclamation area are also served by railway sidings. Four large open sheds have been provided to in the sakanja and too in the main port, for storage of perishable cargo in transit.

LAND CUSTOMS:-

The land Customs revenue in Svt. 2001 (1-11-44 to 31-10-45) amounted to Rs. 1779651 as compared with Rs. 2203283 in Svt 2000. This shows a decrease of Rs. 423632 in the year under report which is due to a considerable falling off in exports of groundnuts, groundnutoil and other indigenous agriculture produce, which have given place to foodgrains under the " grow more food " campaign.

Although the policy to lower the Land Customs duties on imports by land of certain commodities difficult to be obtained is continued for the benefit of the consuming public, resulting in a lesser yield to the State of import duties thereon, it is substantially supplemented by duty realised in imports of sugar which amounted to Rs. 229893 as against Rs. 189997 in the preceding year, and Rs. 896700 realised as Export duties against Rs. 1326461 realised under the same head last year. The balance of Rs. 462854 was realised from import duties on commodities other than sugar, and the amount of surcharge on imports and other miscellaneous income e. g. fines and penalties etc. being Rs. 178574 and Rs. 11630 respectively making up the total shown above.

The strict vigilence against smuggling enjoined by the Nakabandhi system, introduced under the Land Customs Act in 1941, has not only resulted in an appreciable increase of revenue over what it used to be before this change, but has also removed irksome barriers on the movement of trade inside the State.

VERAVAL DOCK ESTATE.

Veraval is the principal port of the State. In recent years great improvements have been made to the facilities already provided. The area allotted for the port purposes is

known as the Veraval Dock Estate, and the arrangements provided comprise, on the sea side, a breakwater extending for 1560 ft. into the sea, and in its shelter a system of masonry quays with 32 berths for country craft, some with 13 ft. and the remaider with 7 ft. minimum depth of water at low tide. There is a sheltered anchorage for country craft dreded to a minimum of 13 ft. of water over about 15 acres; and an entrance has been cut through the rocky foreshore, for giving access to country craft at all stages of tide, to the sheltered Khadi or backwater to the east of the main port, where such craft can lie during the monsoon or for repairs. This area is also used as a boat-building yard where about 25 country craft have been constructed during the year. There is a small graving dock for repairs to the floating plant of the port.

A number of the quays are served by railway siding and all are provided with cranes, of which there are eight in use, the largest being capable of lifting 20 tons direct from a lighter. All the slopes have been provided with water pipe connections for supplying fresh water to country craft etc.

On the landward side, a sea wall built to the west of the breakwater, has enabled some 6½ acres of foreshore to be reclaimed behind it. The reclaimed area lying between the town proper and the port, has been laid out with roads and provides ample space for stacking goods and for buildings and godowns. The customs area of the Port has been enclosed with a boundry wall with gate enclosures and godowns and transit sheds have been provided within and without the wall for storing various classes of goods A complete system for electric lighting for the area has been installed. A terminal railway goods yard owned by the port and operated by the Junagadh State Railway, is situated in Dock Estate limits.

SIR MAHABATKHANJI COMMERCIAL BUILDING.

To give facilities to the commercial community of the town, a three storied building providing residential and office accommodation with shops and godowns on the ground floor fitted with a flush system, water supply and electricty has been constructed close to the bunder.

LIGHTHOUSE

The Veraval Lighthouse, which has a focal plane 56 feet above sea level with light visible for 13 miles, has been converted on the advice of the Chief Engineer of the Lighthouse Department of the Government of India, to a flash, light and has been electrically lit since February 1936. A beacon showing red light at night is provided on the shore towards Prabhas Patan, to give a cross bearing to assist steamers in finding the anchorage at night.

PORT CRAFT.

The Port owns two 250 B. H. P. oil engined tugs, "Lady Cadell" and "Dilawar"; one steam Launch "Abbasia" (which has been given on hire to the Government of India Naval Department) with six modern high capacity lighters and 9 country craft for lightening goods.

The Port also owns a Lobnitz rock breaking gredger and two hopper barges.

WORKS IN HAND & EXPENDITURE.

During the year under report no capital work was carried out but an amount of Rs. 724/- was spent on Tools & Plant. A credit of Rs 724/- was received against the old Capital work which brings the total expenditure under this head to Rs. 68,59,208/-.

Rs. 94,245/- was expended on the maintenance of buildings & structures, on lighting and on the working & maintenance of the dredger, cranes, launches, lighters, water supply etc.

During the year under report, Mr. Mahomed Moosa B. E. (Civil), S. S. E. (Class I) was in charge of the Harbour Works upto 31-8-45. He was succeeded by Mr. J. M. Pandya Manager and Engineer in Chief Junagadh State Railway who has since continued in charge.

PUBLIC WORKS

PERSONNEL:—

Mr. Muhammed Moosa Sabpio, B. E. (Civil), S. S. E. (Class I), who services were secured from the Sind Government, on deputation, as State Engineer, was in charge of the P. W. D. during the year under report.

The total expenditure during the year, was Rs. 15,28,444/- including that on Post War Reconstruction Works, as against Rs. 9,60,006/- of the previous year, vide details given below and as shown in App. XXI.

Name of Head.	Year ending 31-10-45.	Year ending 31-10-45.	Remarks.
Original Works.	3,19,938/-	2,01,440/-	
Repairs and Maintenance.	11,17,604/-	6,83,127/-	
Estt. and Contin-	90,902/-	75,439/-	
Total Rs.	15,28,444/-	9,60,006/-	

The increase over the previous year's figure is due to the State having started its programme of P. W. R. Works and taken in hand more extensive repairs of roads during the report year.

Major Works under head Original Works Blds; carried out during the year under report, were as under:—

1. Considerable progress made on water supply schemes of Veraval and Kutiyana.
2. Store room in Rasulkhanji Hospital at Junagadh.
3. Dispensary and Doctor's Quarters at Gadhda.

POST WAR RECONSTRUCTION WORKS.

IRRIGATION WORKS:-

Particular attention was paid by the State authorities to this potential branch of service. Major works were carried out in Sangodra and Malzinzwa Canals and they are still in progress.

Besides the above two works, some minor works, were constructed to improve existing canals of the State and endeavours are being made to improve all the remaining canals and to construct new canals wherever necessary.

ROADS:--

1. On Una Bherai Road Rs. 34,830/- were spent, during the year. The work is in progress.

In addition to the above, special repairs to several buildings and roads were carried out during the year under report.

WATER WORKS:—

Existing arrangements of water supply to Junagadh and Veraval, continued as usual with suitable systematic improvements in working. Proposals are in hand for augmenting these supplies on more sound basis and systematic arrangements of distribution. Preparation of projects for a big Dam at Bordevi in Girnar Hill and a dam in Khodiar Valley has been taken in hand.

There were 4112 pipe connections for private houses, at the end of the year under report, as against 3998 in the previous year i. e. an increase of 114 connections. The income from these connections was about Rs. 56,060/-.

TELEPHONE: --

The existing telephone arrangements continue to work as usual. The total expenditure incurred for the telephone system, amounted to Rs. 13,017/- as against Rs. 10,816/ during the previous year.

PARA MUNICIPALITY:—

The conservancy of the Junagadh Para Limits outside the City Walls, is looked after, by the State Engineer, P. W. D. who controls the working of the para Municipality. The cleaning of the roads, watering and lighting of the Para Localties, were carried out satisfactorily, during the year under report, at a cost of Rs. 41,654/- as against Rs 30,839/- during the previous year.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY WORKS.

GENERAL PROGRESS:—

Mr. E. Amstein continued as Head of the Electric Department upto 7th March 1945. He proceeded on 4 months sick leave from 8th March 1945, which was further extended by a period of 4 days. He expired on 11th July 1945. Mr. N. T. Sodha was in charge of Power Houses at Junagadh and Veraval and also the State Electric Department during Mr. Amstein's absence on leave & after his sad demise, continued as I/C State Electrical Manager during the year under report. There are two Power Houses in the State under departmental management one at Junagadh and one at Veraval.

Energy was supplied to the public and to the State for lighting, fans and other purposes, for motor pumps, gardens and farms as also for industrial purposes.

The Electric Department worked well and efficiently during the year under report. All electric installations are properly looked after and the Department was able to carry out new works. It also looked after the camps at Sasan, Veraval and Ahemadpur Mandvi. The installations in State Buildings etc. are in good condition inspite of the fact that they were laid long ago.

MOTOR SERVICES

For the convenience of passengers travelling by road, motor-bus services were licensed to run on the following routes :—

1. Junagahd to Mendarda.
2. Junagadh Town service.
3. Junagadh to Dhoraji.
4. Bhesan to Vadal.
5. Lushala to Mendarda.
6. Kutiyana to Saradiya.
7. Junagadh to Keshod.
8. Keshod to Mahiari.
9. Kutiyana to Porbandar.
10. Keshod to Madhavpur.
11. Veraval to Prasali.
12. Nageshri to Rajula.
13. Una to Kundaliala.
14. Una to Goghla.
15. Veraval to Simar.
16. Lakhapadar to Samdhiala.
17. Tori to Samdhiala.
18. Lunidhar to Vasavad.
19. Kunkavav to Amreli.
20. Mandawda to Amreli.
21. Dhoraji to Jetpur.
22. Veraval to Dhamlej.
23. Bagasara to Vadia.
24. Bhader to Bagasara.
25. Chorwad Road Station to Chorwad Town.

AREA CROPPED:-

The comparative statement mentioned below will give details of the area cropped during the year:-

Name of crop.	Area cropped in		Increase.	Decrease.
	2000. acres.	2001. acres.		
Cotton.	43,895	26,208		17,687
Bajri	3,30,363	3,43,327	12,964	
Juwari.	1,06,749	95,343		11,406
Oil-seeds.	1,40 299	1,36,782		3,517
Paddy.	6,757	11,168	4,411	
Wheat.	13,615	9,064		4,551
Sugar-cane.	6,115	3,685		2,430
Gram	1,023	1,997	974	
Udad.	3,495	5,254	1,759	
Mung.	343	841	98	
Other crops.	7,527	4,834		2,693
Total.	6,60,581	6,38,503	20,206	42,284

LIVE STOCK:-

The table mentioned below will give details of Agricultural Stock in the State with those of the previous year:-

Kind.	Number.		Increase.	Decrease.
	St. 2000	St. 2001		
Bullocks, cows and buffaloes.	2,29,421	2,34,911	5,490	
Horses and ponies.	8,631	7,779		852
Asses.	8,739	5,767		2,972
Sheep and goats.	1,30,728	1,33,229	2,501	
Camels.	624	565		59
Total...	3,78,143	3,82,251	7,998	3,883
Ploughs.	37,177	39,078	1,901	
Carts.	24,331	26,679	2,340	

TAGAVI:-

Tagavi advance were made to the cultivators for the purpose of seeds, draught cattle, grass, fodder, sinking wells and maintenance.

CANALS:-

There are 25 canals in the State of which 6 are Pucca and 19 Kacha. The area of land irrigated by cannals was acres 2,785-30 Gunthas with an assessment of Rs. 12,175-4-9.

WELLS :-

The following table will show the number of wells, the area irrigated there from and the amount realized from it.

Year.	Number of wells.	Area Acres	irrigated Gs.	Assessment Rs.
St. 2000	7,215 Pucca. 4,726 Kacha. 1,682 Orias.			
	13,623.	49,106		4,29,065.
St. 2001	7,296 Pucca. 4,792 Kacha. 1,682 Orias.			
	13,770.	49,106		4,29,065

INDUSTRIES:-

There are 32 Ginning Factories and 5 Cotton Presses and 1 Textile Mill in the State.

MISCELLANEOUS:-

The following are medium and small scale Industrial concerns:-

78 Flour Mills.
48 Oil Mills.
6 Expellers.
3 Match Factories.
22 Miscellaneous.

157.

STONE QUARRIES:-

There are stone quarries in some Mahals Viz., Junagadh, Kutiyana, Una and Malia while loose stones are found in Shil, Junagadh, Patan and Keshod Mahals. The rates of royalty have been made uniform.

PRICES AND WAGES:-

Prices of cotton and staple food crops have been shown in the accompanying statement. Labour wages were abnormal owing to dearness of essential necessaries of life.

PLANTATION OF TREES:-

At the beginning of the year there were 4,79,220 trees out of which 45,761 perished and 44,515 new ones were planted leaving a balance of 4,77,974 at the end of the year.

FRUIT TREES:-

The following table will show the State and Rayati Mango and Gunda trees in the State:-

St. year.	State.		Raiyati.	
	Mango-trees.	Gunda-trees.	Mango-trees.	Gunda trees.
Number of trees at the end of St. 2000.	7,303	1,910	41,419	7,301
Newly planted.	3	—	608	266
Perished.	28	6	387	221
Balance at the end of St. 2001	7,278	1,904	43,140	7,346

GRASS OPERATION:-

Stock of grass at various sheds in the Mahals at the beginning of St. year 2001 was 36,98,414 Lbs. to which were added the new stock of 11,46,160 Lbs. making a total of 48,44,574 Lbs. from which 19,99,730 Lbs. was used during the year leaving a balance of 37,44,844 Lbs.

GENELAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE :-

The general condition of the people during the year under question was on the whole satisfactory. The rainfall was adequate but it was not well apread. Accordingly the yields from Food grain crops did not come upto the expectation. Unlike other States in KATHIAWAR the prices of Food grains were fixed at comparatively low rates and people were very happy. The growers made a good bit of money due to comparatively high prices of groundnuts, which were produced in abundance. The rural indebtedness has therefore practically disappeared and the cultivator are mostly self reliant.

Chapter VII.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

FINANCE.

PERSONNEL

Mr. A. K. Y. Abrahani continued to be the Chief Accoounts Officer during the year under report.

SECTION I

FINANCIAL RESULT OF THE YEAR.

The particulars of receipt and expenditure under the various heads during the year under report are given respectively in Appendices XXI A & XXI B.

Appendix XXIC shows the assets and liablities of the State at the commencement as also at the end of the year and the effect thereof on the cash balance of the State during the year under report. Taking all the three appendices XXIA, B, and C together the exact position of the accounts of the State during the year under report is briefly summarised below:-

The opening cash balance in State Treasuries on 1-11-44	6,11,436-0-0
Revenue receipts for the year as per appendix XXIA exclusive of Rs. 1,38,388 on account of cash recoveries against Head No. 31 Tehsil out-standings	1,37,46,272 0--0
	1,43,57,708-0-0
Net decrease in State, Treasuries by transsactions under heads Nos., 29 to 36 as per Appendix XXIC	13,43,438-0-0
Net total Rs.	1,30,14,270-0-0

Expenditure of the year as per Appendix XXIB		
Closing Cash Balance in State Treasuries on 31-10-45	Rs.	1,24,48,622/-
		5,65,,648/-

As the figures mentioned in Appendix XXIA and XXIB are for the amounts of the actual receipts and expenditure respectively they do not give a clear idea of earnings and outlay of the particular year, the arears of receipts and expenditure of Railway Capital works being shown separately in Appendix XXIC. The correct state of Finances of the year under report can be briefly mentioned as under according to the above mentioned Appendices :-

Actual receipts under head No. 1 to 28 as per Appendix XXIA.	Rs.	1,37,46,272/-
Tehsil outstandings of the year to be recovered in future as per App. XXIC.	Rs.	2,01,061/-
Amount received in State Treasury against Deposits including Cash Orders	Rs.	7,14,985/-
Local Funds.	Rs.	2,581/-
	Rs	1,46,64,899/-

1. Expenditure of the State for the year under heads No. 1 to 28 as per App. XXIB.		1,24,48,622/-
Amount paid from State Treasuries far :-		
2. Advance	...	60,010/-
3. Tehsil outstandings.	...	29,327/-
4. Railway capital works.	...	39,197/-
5. Loans & Investments.	...	20,96,597/-
6. Junagadh Power House Capital.	...	27,007/-
7. Verawal Power House Capital	...	9,290/-
8. Verawal Dock Estate Capital.	...	637/-
Expenditure of the State for the year.	...	1,47,10,687/-

The Net result of the Finances of the year under report was thus a decrease of Rs. 45,788 in the income of the State.

ASSETS & LIABILITIES.

The aggregate assets with the State at the end of the year under report i. e. 31-10-45 stood as under:-

1.	Advances recoverable	20,74,639
2.	Tehsil out standings.	9,43,795
3.	Loans to Land holders and investments with Banks, Govt. Securities Shares etc as also in Electric Power Houses Junagadh & Verawal & Verawal Harbour Works.	2,37,20,128
4.	Capital invested in Railways.	1,76,13,864
		4,43,52,426

The liabilities of the State on 31-10-45 are as below:-

1.	Deposits Revenue Coustoms & Personal etc.	55,91,351
2.	Local Funds.	84,613
	Total Rs.	56,75,964

The amount of the liabilities of Rs. 56,75,964 when deducted from the total assets of Rs. 4,43,52,426 leaves the net assets belonging to the State proper at Rs. 3,86,76,462 when the closing Cash balance of Rs. 5,65,648 is added to the amount of assets of the State proper it comes to Rs. 3,92,42,110 at the end of the report year, out of which a sum of Rs. 2,01.67,375/- was invested in Railway Capital works and Electric Power Houses Junagadh and Verawal and Verawal Harbour Works. Thus the other net assests in Cash investments, advances and Revenue out-standings etc amounted to Rs. 1,90,74,735/-.

SECTION II

GIRAS AND BARKHALI ACCOUNTS:—

The following table shows the State of Giras and Barkhali accounts of the year ending 31-10-45.

	From Bhayats & Mul Girassias.	From Alienees
Outstandings at the end of St. 2000	94,967/-	1,12,139/-
Recovery of arrears of St. 2001.	– 2,099/-	– 2,840/-
	92,868/-	1,09,299/-
Demand for St. 2001	+ 73,400/-	+ 84,642/-
	1,66.268/-	1,93,941/-
Recovery of current dues of St 2001	– 70,269/-	– 77,971/-
	95,999/-	1,15,970/-
Arrears at the end of St. 2001.		

STAMPS:—

The balance of stamp on 31-10-44 was Rs. 8,69,185-2-0. The value of stamp' sheets and labels printed during the year under report ending 31-10-45 was Rs. 1,29,372/-.

Stamps of the value of Rs 2,01.554-10-0 were sold. The balance therefore on 31-10-45 was Rs. 7,97,002-8-0 as under:--

Junagadh Depot	Rs. 7,37.709-1-0
Mahal Depots.	59,293-7-0
	Rs. 7,97,002-8-0

The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 7943-10-1 as against Rs. 10,072-10-9 in the previous year and included commission paid to stamps Vendors amountingto Rs. 5,595-11-7 against Rs. 6,027-15-9 in the previous year

PENSION AND PARWASHI HOLDERS.

During the year under report the names of 48 Pensioners were struck off the list owing to death and 80 old servants retired on Pension. There were in all 718 Pensioners at the end of St. 2001 on the pension Register and the total yearly amount paid to them came to Rs. 1,66,072-15-9. Out of the 718/- Pensioners 99 were Military Pensioners and the amount paid to them was Rs. 15682-8-0 and the remaining 619 were civil pensioners who were paid Rs. 1,50,390 7-6.

PARWARSHIDERS.

By His Highness the Nawab Saheb's generosity grants of Compassionate allowances were made to distressed widows of State servants on grounds not merely of lenghth but also the quality of service and needs of the family. Parwashi was also given to many persons in indigent circumstances even though they were not connected with any State servant. The number of persons drawing such Parwashi in St. 2001 was 1133 and the yearly amount paid to them was 72,838

STATE PROVIDENT FUND.

This Fund was instituted for the benefit of the superior State Employers from 1st November 1938. There were 243 members on 1-11-44. Fresh applications were received from 27 employees during the year under report for the membership and the accounts of 13 members were closed owing to their quitting the State service. The number of subscribers was thus 257 at the close of the year.

The opening balance at the close of the last year was 67675-7-8 Subscriptions aggregating Rs. 19924-8-0 were received during the year under report and a sum of Rs. 2626-13-3 was credited as interest thereon. The withdrawals amounted to Rs. 5554-2-1, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 84,672-10-10 on 31-10-45. Interest at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ on accumulations in this fund amounted to Rs 2626-13-3. Six subscribers desired to forgo interest on the amounts of subscriptions paid by them.

SECTION III.

SALT:-

The Salt pans of the State have been leased out to the Junagadh Salt and Allied Chemical Works for the period of 30 years. Manufacture and export of salt were managed by lessees. The distribution of salt was managed departmentally throughout the State.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE:-

Sea water is collected in pits from where it is passed into small beds or pans where salt is formed by evaporation.

During the year under report 2,35,689$\frac{3}{4}$ Deshi Mds. of salt were produced as against 2,46,761$\frac{3}{4}$ deshi Mds. in the previous year, out of which 1,75,192 Deshi Mds. of salt were sold to the subjects of the State as against 1,85,320$\frac{3}{4}$ in the previous year. 55,636$\frac{3}{4}$ Deshi Mds. of salt were sold to the merchants of other States in Kathiawar through leasees as against 15,818$\frac{3}{4}$ Deshi Mds. sold in the last year. In all 2,30,828$\frac{3}{4}$ Deshi Mds. of salt were sold to the subjects of the State and to the merchants of other States in Kathiawar as against 2,01,139$\frac{1}{2}$ sold in the previous year. The average annual consumption per head was 10.44 as against 11.05 in the last year.

The total receipt of the Salt Department amounted to Rs. 98,577-7-9 during the year under report as against 1,06,965-13-8 in the previous year. The expenditure came to Rs. 80,233-12-1 as against Rs. 78,344-15-10 in the previous year, leaving a net profit of Rs. 18,343-11-8 as against Rs. 28,620-13-10 in the previous year.

The price of salt was Re. 0-6-6 per Deshi Maund within the State.

ABKARI.

TOBACCO SNUFF ETC,:-

The system of issuing licenses for the sale of Bidis and Cigarettes etc., prevails throughout the State. In towns and villages with a population of 1250 and above, the licences were given out on fixed fees while in villages with less than 1250 people they were sold by open auction. Licenses for the sale of tobacco and snuff and Bhang and Ganja are given out by open auction. Total number of licenses issued during the year under report were as under:-

A Towns and villages having population of 1250 and above.

(a) For sale of bidis, Cigars and Cigarettes......612

(b) For sale of Tobacco & Snuff................115

(c) For sale of Bhang and Ganja..................77

B Villages with less than 1250 population for a. b. c. i. e. for sale of Bidis Cigarettes, tobacco and snuff and Bhang and Ganja... 692

The revenue derived under this head was Rs. 1,65,114-0-0 in the year under report against Rs. 1,35,206/- in the previous year.

LIQUORS:-

The licenses for the sale of liquors in the State (except in Junagadh Town and the districts ten miles around Junagadh) has been given out for a period of 5 years from 1-11-1941 to 31-10-1946 for Rs. 38,500/- per annum, while a similar license for Junagadh Town and area of ten miles around has been given for the same period for Rs. 16,625/- per annum.

OPIUM:-

Opium was imported and sold through commissioned licenses during the year under report.

The total receipt from the sale of opium amounted to Rs. 26466/- as against Rs. 35154/- in the previous year.

There are at present 27 licensed shops for the sale of opium in the State.

GRASSWADA.

The balance of grass at the beginning of the year was 19,78,515 Lbs. The quantity of grass received during the year was 48,03,130 Lbs making a total of 67,88,645 Lbs. out of which 58,08,905 Lbs. inclusive of deficit of 57,475 Lbs. were supplied to State Departments sold to the public, leaving a balance of 9,72,740 Lbs. at the end of the year under report.

SAGDI VIDI

At the beginning of the year under report of balance of grass 84,835 Lbs. The quantity received during the year was 19,69,525 Lbs. making a total of 20,54,360 Lbs. were supplied to several State Departments and sold to the public leaving no balance of grass at the end of the year under report.

ZORTALBI

The Junagadh State receives tribute called Zortalbi from no fewer than 134 States and Talukas. Thé balance due at the end of St. 2000 was Rs. 19848-0 4. Adding to this Rs. 89988/- on account of the demand for St. 2001, the total to be recovered came to Rs 109829-0-3. Out of this Rs. 90469-9-2 were recovered during the year (including Rs. 10333-14 10 recovered towards arrears). The balance remaining to be recovered at the end of the year was Rs. 19359-7-1.

On the occasion of the attachment of smaller units in Kathiawar to this State His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur ordered as an act of good will to waive his right to recover the tribute payable by the attached Talukas.

MEMANDARI DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. Z. Abbasi continued to be in charge of the Department and the Tambukhana during the year under report.

The total expenditure of the Department for the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,34,329/- as against 1,24,732/- for the preceding year whilst that of the Tambukhana amounted to Rs. 15,018/-- against Rs. 6,351/- for the last year.

CENTRAL RECORD.

The Central Record Office is under the direct Control of the Secretariat. Old records of the several Departments of the State are kept in the Central Record Office and are located in five different buildings in Junagadh City. Total expenditure during the year was Rs. 12,579 against Rs. 11,343 in the preceding year.

Chapter VIII.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

I VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS:-

The total number of births registered in the whole State was 19,151, as against 23,010 in the preceding year. The rate per mille of population works out to 28.55 as against 34.4 in the preceding year (Vide appendix XXIII)

DEATHS:-

The total number of deaths was 20,370 as against 19,041 in the preceding year. The death rate per mille of population was 30.37 as against 28.38 in the preceding year.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

MEDICAL STAFF:-

Captain P. T. Majmudar I. M. S. (Retd.) M. B. CH. B. (Edin.) continued to be in charge as Chief Medical Officer, while the Rsulkhanji Hospital in Junagadh town with its outdoor dispensary, the Police-Headquarters dispensary, and the Mahabatkhanji Infantry dispensary, remained in charge of Dr. C. A. Martins, M. B. B. S. (Bom). F. R. C. S. (Edin). as Principal Medical Officer.

In order to provide adequate Medical facilities to the rural population in the Mahals, including the Gir Forest area, a new post of District Medical Officer was specially created and Dr. B. S. Nanjiani M. R. C. S. (Eng.), L. R. C. P. (London) D. P. H. R. C. S. (Eng.), D. T. M. (Liv.), M. B. B. S. (Bom.) was appointed to hold the post from January 1945. All the Dispensaries in the District were placed under his direct control,

Their respective medical staff is sanctioned as under:-

Chief Me lical Officer	Principal Medical Officer
4 Lady Doctors	5 Assistant Surgeons (Graduates) of whom one holds British qualification and one British Diploma in Public Health & Tropical Medicine and three are Graduates of the Bombay University
1 Assistant Surgeon (Graduate)	
4 Sub-Assistant Surgeons (Qualified)	
District Medical Officer	8 Sub-Assistant Surgeons
4 Lady Doctors	1 Hakim
4 Assistant Surgeons (Graduates)	8 B. P. N A. Qualified Nurses
18 Sub-Assistant Surgeons (Qualified)	3 Hospital trained Nurses
6 Vaidyas	8 Probtationary Nurses
6 Hakims	1 Assistant for clinical Laboratory
	15 Compounders

An Allopathic Dispensary at Balagam (in Ghed Division) and at Jamwala (in the Forest Division) were opened as a temporary measure.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

The Medical Institutions in charge of the Chief Medical Officer are five in number as follows and are situated in Junagadh proper:-

1. The Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital
2. The Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum, Junagadh
3. The Junagadh New Dispensary
4. The Junagadh Central Jail Dispensary
5. The State Muslim Hostels' Dispensary

The Rasulkhanji General Hospital is in charge of the Principal Medical Officer and has attached to it an eye department, an X'Ray department, a clinical laboratory, a chemical laboratory, a centre for anti-rabic treatment, a Unani dispensary etc. all under specially qualified Doctors.

The Medical Institutions in charge of the District Medical Officer are 37 in number including allopathic, Unani and Ayurvedic and the Gir Travelling Dispensary spread over the State in different Mahals.

PATIENTS TREATED:—

The number of patients treated in the different Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State was 5,53,430 as against 5,33,001 for the previous year (vide appendix XXII).

The following are the figures for the main groups of Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	No of patients treated 1943 44 1944-45	Indoor Patients 1943-44 1944-45	Outdoor Patients 1943-44 1944-45	Males 1943-44 1944-45	Females 1943-44 1944-45
All the Dispensaries under the Medical Departt. including C. M. Z. Hospital, and Mangrol Disp.	A 374182 B 377126	2,702 3,057	3,71,430 3,74,069	1,95,082 1,97,194	1,79,050 1,79,932
Rasulkhanji Hospital Including Junagadh Dispensary Unani Dispensary, Mahabatkhanji Infantry and Police Headquarters Dispensaries.	135450 144086	4938 C 5296	1,30,512 1,38,790	99,646 1,04,230	35,804. 39,806
State Railway Disp.	23419 32428				

5,33,001 5,33,430

A- Includes 27,627 patinents treated in Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries.

B- „ 24,742 -do-

C- „ 5,008 New admissions

DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE: —

Name of Hospital or Dispensary	Daily average of new admissions 1943–44 1944 45	Aggregate daily average attendance. 1943–44 1944–45
All dispensaries under the Medical Department including Mangrol and Coronation Memorial–Zenana Hospital.	921·27 1,121·82	4,219·08 4,405·42
Rasulkhanji Hospital including Junagadh dispensary excluding Unani dispensary Mahabatkhanji Infantry and and the Police Headquarters dispensary.	244·19 249·53	1,180·61 1,193·04

EXPENDITURE :-

The following table shows the total expenditure of the Medical Department.

No.	Name	Expenditure during 1943-43	1944-45
1.	Medical Department	2,08,606-0-3	2,44.423-8-10
2.	Rasulkhanji General Hospital	1,69,092-1-7	1,73,413-9-11
3.	The Junagadh State Rly. Dispensary	17,320-0-0	19,793-0-0
		3,95,018-1-10	4,37,630-2-2

The total expenditure on medical relief shows an increase over the preceding year of Rs. 4,2612-0-11 and works out to 13 As. 1 P. calculated on the total number of patients treated in the State for the year under review.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS :-

Of the surgical operations, 2415 were major and 20654 were minor against 1511 and 18471 respectively for the previous year.

POISON AND POISONED WOUNDS - (1944-45)

Cases of Poison Poison wounds	Snake bites	Opium	Other poison
2051	76	12	1963

INJURIES :-

Cases of injuries		Accidental		Purely criminal requiring medico legal opinion.	
1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45
9686	8399	7987	6468	1699	1588

Post-mortem examination cases were 118 against 99 for the prexious year.

PREVALING DISEASES :-

The following table shows figures of the most common complaints treated at all dispensaries :-

Names of diseases	1943-44	1944-45
Skin	37,908	31,231
Eye	44,806	41,409
Digestive system	40,250	45,870
Malarial fever	92,675	74,521
Respiratory system	37,056	30,887

EPIDEMIC DISEASES :-

There were no epidemic of plague, or influenza during the year under report. A mild influence of diptheria was however noticed amongest children which caused 12 attacks, 4 proving fatal.

CHOLERA :-

During the year under report, the epidemic of Cholera had broken out at Junagadh, Vanthali, Kutiyana, Veraval and Malia. All possible measures to check the spead of the epidemic were taken by starting anti-cholera inoculations and as a result the disease had come under control rapidly. There were, 81 attacks and 34 deaths from this disease.

SMALL-POX

Appeared in Junagadh town and some of the mahals. 29 villages were affected with 141 attacks and 15 deaths.

MEASLES :-

There were 8 deaths from measles during the year as against 51 in the previous year.

WHOOPING COUGH:-

This disease caused 438 deaths amongst children, as against 649 in the preceding year.

THE RASULKHANJI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

EYE DEPARTMENT:-

Total number of patients treated were 5482 as against 6216 of the last year.

THE X' RAY:-

Apparatus served 35,877 cases of different descriptions viz:-

33,856 Ultra Violet Rays. Infra Red, Diathermy short wave and Farradic current.

1,559 X' Ray Skiagrams

452 Screenings

5 Zinc Ionization

5 X' Ray superficial Therapy

THE CLINICAL LABORATORY:-

Reported 6071 cases of analytic examination.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY:-

Examined 81 cases as under:-

	Detected	Undetected
1. Opium............	3	14
2. Blood stains.....	35	9
3. Seminal stains...	–	17
4. Miscellaneous....	–	3
Total	=81	

ANTIRABIC TREATMEAT was given to 98 persons as against 114 in the preceding year.

CORONATION MEMORIAL ZENANA HOSPITAL.

STAFF:-

Dr. Miss Ruth Dewaji, L. M. & S. remained in charge of the institutions under the Chief Medical Officer. The subordinate medical staff consisted of:-

3 Assistant Lady Medical Officers

1 Relieving Lady Medical Officer

1 Matron

1 Senior Nurse,

2 Staff Nurses,

3 Assistant Nurses

8 Probationary Nurses

1 Relieving Nurse

4 Compounders

Patients Treated:-

The total number of patients treated during the year was 44,411 as against 40,123 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 4288. Of the 44,411 patients 42,251 were outdoor and 2160 in-door as against 38,305 and 1,818 in the previous year. Out of 42,251 out door patients, 41,833 were newly admitted and 418 continued from last year; while 41,643 were discharged cured and 608 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Daily Average Attendance:-

The daily average of new admissions was 114.61 as against 103.75 in the last year and the daily average attendance was 551.33 as against 501.88 in the previous year.

Prevailing Disease:-

Diseases of generative, digestive, respiratory and urinary systems, those of eyes and ears, malarial and other fevers, skin-diseases, ulcers, rhumatism and other general diseases were registered during the year under report.

Labour Cases :-

The total number of labour cases treated was 1223 of which 898 were normal and 325 adnormal, as against 1031 and 304 respectively in the previous year. Of these 816 were conducted in the districts and the city and 407 in the hospital.

EXPENDITURE:—

The total expenditure on the hospital increased to Rs. 38875 as against Rs. 34181 in the preceding year.

PATIENTS TREATED AT OTHER MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE:—

	1943–44			1944–45				
	Outdoor	Indoor	Total.	Outdoor	Indoor	Total	Males	Females
State Forces dispensaries	3383	442	3825	4811	422	5223	3509	1724
Gir-Travelling dispensary			4122			5048		
Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum		120		(86 Males) (34 Famales)		124*	94	30

*64 relieved, 17 died, 48 remained under treatment.

The total cost of the Prince Albert Victor Leper Asylum rose to Rs. 8243-15-7 from Rs. 7709-6-11 in the previous year.

	Operations Major				Injuries Minor	
	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45
State Forces Dispensary	...	...	569	296	...	...
Railway Dispensary	96	65	571	11932	623	513
Gir Travelling Dispensary.			88	59		

The Travelling Medical Officer covered 991 miles and visited 204 hamlets and villages as against 511 and 104 villages and hamlets in the last year.

INSPECTION:—

The Chief Medical Officer inspected 16 dispensaries of the Mahals, while the District medical officer inspected all the dispensaries in the Mahals.

VACCINATION

CIRCLES:-

The villages of the State are divided into 12 circles for vaccination work with a total staff of:- 1 Superintendent, 1 Assistant Superintendent 1 Inspector and 12 Vaccinators.

24,016 primary vaccinations and 3,565 revaccinations were performed as against 25,065 and 2,912 respectively in the preceding year. Out of the primary vaccinations, 12,287 were of males and 11729 of females. Amongst the persons vaccinated 19,060 were infants under 1 year, 4872 were children 1 to 6 years, and 84 above 6 years of age.

Of 23,016 primary vaccinations, 22,999 were reported to be successful yielding a percentage of 99.55 as against 99.72 in the previous year.

In all 25 villages were infected with small-pox and 137 persons fell victims to it. Out of the latter 50 were previously protected and 87 were unprotected; 2 persons died from amongst the protected and 18 from the unprotected.

EXPENDITURE:—

The expenditure on the Vaccination Department increased to Rs. 16,354/- as againstl 5,061/- in the previous year.

SANITATION: -

The general sanitation of the State was well looked after and was fairly satisfactory.

TEMPERATORE: —

The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at the Junagadh Lancers dispensary on 16th June 1945 whereas the lowest was 40° at the Visavadar dispensary on 12th January 1945 as against 114° and 46° respectively on carresponding dates in the previous year.

Chapter IX.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY:-

A Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society has been opened in Junadadh since 1925-26 of which His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur is patron, while the Dewan Saheb is President.

During the calender year 1945, its Life Members, Life Associates and Annual Associates numbered 17, 12, and 110 respectively as against the same number in the preceding year.

The activities of the Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society were spread over (1) the Infant Welfare Centres (2) St. John Ambulance Centre with its First Aid classes (3) ambulance and public service at Fairs etc. (4) supply of comforts and nursing materials to the public, (5) the Ladies Sewing Branch (6) local and district health propaganda, (7) Junior Red Cross etc.

Three Infant Welfare Centres are conducted by a committee of Honorary workers with a majority of enlightened ladies. The centres are located one in the Red Cross building, another in the Rajmahal building, and the third in the Harijan locality. The first has been functioning for over ten years while the other two were opened later. All the centres continued satisfactory progress. Unhealthy and rickety children irrespective of caste or creed who visit the centres are massaged with cod liver oil, bathed with warm water and carefully treated with milk, soup etc. and treated with medicines when necessary. Even tonics are freely supplied to the needy, as far as funds permit. An Ultra Violet apparatus purchased out of a donation of Rs. 1,000/- is freely used at the centres.

The annual grant-in-aid of Rs. 500/- to these centres was raised to Rs. 5,000/- on the auspicious occasion of Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur's investiture.

Health Visitor Mrs. Rosemary Trivedi and the staff nurses attended 63 confinement cases, and inspected 7,35 cases treated by the Dais, while 15 cases were entrusted to the Zenana Hospital. They registred 2012 visits to 8,37 prenatal cases in their homes and an attendance at the centre of 1072 by 373 cases.

Similarly 20160 visits were registered for 2670 infants and toddlers in their homes and an attendance at the Centres of 24231 by 3058 cases.

.445 Vaccinations and 95 inoculations were carried out.

The average daily attendance at the centres thus works out to 70.8.

Mrs. Zuhuruddin Ahmed continued to work as Honorary Secretary and Mrs. Gheewala as Honorary Treasurer of these centres.

LADIES SEWING BRANCH :-

Continued its usual normal activities and sent a variety of knitted articles of comforts for the troops.

THE JUNIOR RED CROSS GROUP :-

Of the local Anglo Gujarati school maintained its usual progress under the guidance of the Head Master.

Suply of comfort and nursing materials to public was continued through centres which number 24.

At the Bhavnath Camp, on the Shivratri Day, a band of Red Cross Volunteers with a Medical Officer attended to cases of accident of minor injury.

The second All India Red Cross Week was observed all over the State in November 1945. A magic show was specially arranged in May 1945 in aid of the Red Cross Funds.

Health propaganda work was carried on as usual.

AMBULANCE CLASSES :-

The year under review has recorded a larger number of classes held for First-Aid instruction both for boys and girls in nine Institutions of the State. Out of an attendance of 132 pupils, 125 appeared for examination, 110 of these passed. 21 of them were girl students. the subject being prescribed for the course of the Matriculation Examination of Karve University in which some of latter are appearing next year. Among the succesful students 73 obtained certificates (4 with credit). The record shows an encouraging advance and holds out hopes of the progress being well maintained in future.

Chapter X.

EDUCATION.

PERSONNEL:-

The Education Department of the State continued to remain under Mr. I. H. M. Abrahani as Chief Educational Officer, with six Educational Inspectors for the Mahals to conduct examination.

EDUCATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD:-

With a view to cultivate public opinion and to secure co-operation in matters of education generally, an Educational Advisory Board was constituted in 1935 consisting of officials and non-officials with the Chief Educational Officer as Chairman. The Board continued to function regularly.

Institutions in the State:- The following table shows the total number of educational institutions in the State and attached units with the number of attending pupils.

Description of Institutions.	No. of Institutions		No. of pupils in.	
	1943-1944.	1944-1945.	1943-1944.	1944-1945.
Public institutions.	193	194	24,663	24,669
Aided private Institutions.	59	55	3,784	4,069
Unaided private Institutions.	88	85	4,698	4,561
Total...	340	334	33,145	33,299
Public Institutions in Attached units	66	66	4,872	4,836
Grand total	406	400	38,017	38,135

The aided institutions include 8 run by the Sorath Harijan Samiti.

ACHOOLS IN THE UNITS ATTACHED TO THE STATE:-

The total number of pupils attending the schools in the Attached units was 4,836.

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE:-

The average monthly number on school registers was 24,392 as against 24,348 in the provious year and the average daily attendance was 18,903 as against 20,020 in the previous year.

Out of 24,669 pupils (exclusive of 315 college students) attending the institutions maintained by the State, 18,720 were boys and 5,949 girls.

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL GOING AGE:-

According to the Census of 1931, the aggregate population of the State is 6,73,719. The total actual number of pupils attending the State and private institutions was 33,299 during the year, which is 5% of the total population.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

The following statement shows the total receipts on account of fees and etc. the total expenditure on education in the whole State.

Education	Receipts		Expenditure	
	1943-33	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45
Primary & secondary education	20,565	20985	4,50,063	5,33,942
Collegiate education	13,440	11,369	88,147	1,01,366
Total	34,005	32,354	5,38,210	6,35,308

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION:-

The Bahauddin College continued to be in charge of principal M. M. Zuhuruddin Ahmed M. A. LL. B.

STAFF:-

The staff consisted of the Principal, 17 Professors, 5 Lecturers, 2 Demonstrators, 4 Laboratory Assistants and Librarian.

FELLOWSHIPS:-

Of the two Fellowships, the Mahabat Fellowship continued to be held by Mr. N. G. Qazi, while the other which is tenable for two years and is open to distinguished Honours Graduate of the College. was awarded to Mr. M. F. Qureshi

POST GRADUATE TEACHING:-

The College was recognised for Post graduate teaching in the following subjects during the year:-

English, Arabic, History, Sanskrit, Urdu, Mathematics, Persian, Gujarati, Philosophy and Islamic Culture.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND ATTENDANCE :-

No. of students on the rolls during 1943-44 2nd term.	No. of students on the rolls during 1944-45 2nd term	Enrolment during 1944-45 first term.	Enrolment during 1944-45 first term.
370	345	380	315

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS :-

1944--45

Examination.	No. of students appeared	No. of students passed in Pass Class	Second Class	First Class	Total of students passed.
First year Arts	61	44	10	0	55
& Science	73	49	9	3	61
Inter Arts	98	36	2	0	38
Inter Science	55	17	5	0	22
B. A.	54	28	4	1	33
B. A. (October 1944)	17	10	0	0	10
M. A.	3	1	0	0	1

SCHOLARSHIPS FROM OTHER SOURCES WERE AWARDED AS UNDER:-

1. From the poor students fund for poor Hindu & Jain students. Rs. 313/-
2. From Messrs Haji Jamal Noormohamad & sons of Dhoraji to Muslim students. ,, 9185/-
3. Through the Director of Public Instruction Poona, 3 Kazi Shahbuddin scholarships. @ ,, 15/- P. M.
4. Through the Director of Public Instruction Sind Government special Muslim Scholarships 4. @ ,, 30/- Pi M.
5. By Baroda State one. @ ,, 20/- P. M.
6. From other souces of private charitable trusts and funds. Rs. 8225/-

FREE STUDENTSHIPS :-

25% of non muslim students are granted free studentships. Out of these, 80% are reserved for the subjects of the State and the remaining is granted to non-State subjects. Additional freeships are also awarded to the extent of Rs. 600/- to deserving Hindu students of the College.

COLLEGE HOSTELS :-

Hostels on sanitory lines in healthy locality which accommodate about 350 students are provided near the college.

COLLEGE TRAINING CORP :-

There are two platoons of 40 students each for imparting military training at the College, where practice in miniature shooting was imparted in addition to drill. The annual camp was held near Majewadi during the year under report. The Scout movement also forms part of their activities.

Physical intructions is compulsory for the First year and the Intermediate classes.

The College has a gymkhana of its own, library, a magazine "The Bahauddinian," and it has, besides organised several literary societies in which the students evince keen interest.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

HIGH SCHOOLS :-

There are four High Schools in the State viz: -(1) The Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadh (2) the Mahabat Maddressa High School, Junagadh (3) the Dilawarkhanji High School, Veraval, and (4) the Coronation High School, Mangrol. All these are affiliated to the Bombay University. In addition, the Madressa Islamia High School at Kutiyana has been temporarily recognised by the University for sending boys for the Matriculation Examination.

STAFF:-

(High Schools)

Bahadurkhanji High School Junagadh	Mahabat Madressa High School, Junagadh	Dilawarkhanji High School Veraval	Coronation High School Mangrol
ENGLISH DIVISION			
1 Head Master B. A. S. T. C. M. R. S. T. (London)	1 Principal B. Sc. B. T.	1 Head Master B A.	1 Head Master B. A. B. T.
4 B. A. B. T.	1 M. A.	3 B. A. B. T.	1 B. A. B. Sc.
2 B. A. S. T. C.	4 B. A. B. T.	9 B. A.	2 B. A.
12 B. A.	10 B. A.	1 B. Sc.	3 Under Graduates including
2 B. Sc.	1 B. Sc. B. T.	3 Under graduates	1 S. T. C
1 B. Com.	3 Under-graduates	1 Under-graduate T. D.	3 Matriculates
3 Unher-graduates	7 Matriculates	8 Matriculates	1 trained Matric
1 Persian Teacher	1 Maulvi	1 Persian Teacher	1 Nonmatriculate
1 Drawing Teacher	1 Draming Teacher	1 Drawing Teacher	1 Persian Teacher
1 Shashtri	1 Third year Trained	1 Physical Instructor	1 L. M. S. Dr. (Part time for physiology and Hygiene)
1 Drill Instructor	1 Drill Instructor		
1 Urdu Instructor	1 Librarian		
1 Librarian			

GUJ-Urdu Devision

1 Head Master	1 Drawing Teacher
3 3rd year trained teachers	1 Shashtri for teaching Sanskrit
3 1st year trained teachers	
22 Untrained Teachers	

Of the 140 students who appeared for Matriculation examination from the High Schools in the State 64 passed.

SCHOLARSHIPS ETC, BAHADURKHANJI HIGH SCHOOL, JUNAGADH:-

The following scholarships etc. were granted during the year under report:-

1. North Brooke Merit Scholarships to the students standing at the annual examination Rs. 204/-
2. Scholarsdips to poor & desrving students Rs. 784-8-0
3. For fees and other expenses of poor Students Rs. 105/-

COMMERCE CLASS:-

A commerce class is attached to this High School where Students are prepared for D. Com. and Shorthand and Typewriting examinations.

MAHABAT MADRESSA HIGH SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS:-

The following Scholarships were awarded to boys of different classses according to ranks obtained at the terminal and annual examinations. Rs. 100/-

To one student from the late Principal Ashrafali Memorial Fund @ Rs. 30/-

The " Huzur Competitive Scholarships " to first two boys of Standards IV, V, VI and VII respectively according to their annual examination results. Rs. 980/-

To poor boys and orphans as scholarships out of the Zakat charity fund. „ 300/-

To poor and needy students as scholarships from the Department. „ 2159/-

Religious Education :-

Religious education is compulsory in all the classes and one period is specially devoted to this daily.

DILAWARKHANJI HIGH SCHOOL VERAVAL

Scholarships of the value of Rs. 449/- were distributed among poor and deserving students.

CORONATION MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, MANGROL.

Scholarships of Rs. 752-8-0 were distributed to deserving students.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

There is one Middle School at each of the following places (1) Jun-gadh (2) Una (3) Kutipana (4) Keshod (5) Chorwad (6) Delwada (7) Patan.

Staff :-

The number of teachers employed in these schools was 75 as under :—

2 B. A. B. Ts. 8 B. As., 1 B. A. LL. B., 12 Under graduates. 29 Matriculates 17 Non-matriculates, 1 Matriculates 2nd year trained, 2 Drawing Teachers, 1 Drill Inspector and 2 clerks.

Scholarships :-

The North Brooke Merit Scholarships were awarded to the students standing first at the annual examination in the different standards of the Junagadh Anglo-Gujarati School.

English Classes attached to Primary Schools for Boys:-

During the year under report, there were 16 English classes attached to the Primary schools at the following places:-

Vanthali, Malia, Vadal, Visavadar, Bhesan, Bherai, Ajab, Talala, Nageshri, Ranpur Shahpur, Ghed-Bagsara, Shil, Sutrapada, Balagam and Samter.

The classes in the first Six schools are maintained at the State expense, while the remaining are maintained by the Public.

RED CROSS ACTIVITIES:-

There is Junior Red Cross Branch in the Junagadh Anglo-Gujarati School which is affiliated to the General Head quarters at Delhi and it continued to do very useful work.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS:-

The total number of these was 154 including the Sanskrit Pathshala and the Jamat-e-Hufaz class at Junagadh and the Visavadar Madressa. The last named three institutions impart religious education.

STAFF:-

The total number of teachers employed in these schools was 600 as mentioned below:-

3 Graduates, 5 Under-graduates, 1 Under-graduate S. T. C. 7 Matriculates 6 Non-matriculates, 1 Matric 3rd year trained, 1 Matric 2nd year trained, 50 3rd year trained 20 second year trained, 15 first year trained and 491 untrained teachers

GIRLS' SCHOOLS:-

Staff:- The total number of teachers employed in these schools was 183 of whom 164 were females and 19 men as detailed below:-

Female teachers:- 2 with teaching Diplomas of schools and Universities, 1 M. A., 1 Graduate, 1 Under-graduate, 1 Under-graduate T. D., 1 Senior Cambridge S. T. C,, 5 Matriculates, 1 Matriculate trained, 1 Urdu teacher, 26 3rd year. 7 2nd year trained, 4 1st year trained. 113 Untrained.

Male teachers:- 1 B. A., 3 Under-graduates, 2 second year trained, and 13 Untrained.

LADLIBIBI ANGLO-GUJARATI SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, JUNAGADH.

This school was started in 1862 and is named after Her Highness the late Begum Ladlibibi Saheba Begum the late Nawab Saheb Sir Mahabatkhanji II. It imparts education to Girls upto standard VI (English). This school is the premier institution for imparting female education in the State and is provided with an efficient staff. It is steadily making progress and all possible efforts are being made to raise it to the status of a full-fledged Girls' High School.

THE DILAWARKHANJI GIRLS' SCHOOL:-

With a view to provide education for the children of the Amirs of the State on the Montessori system and to afford facilities. to other members of the society, a separate school named 'The Dilawarkhanji Girls' School' was opened in Junagadh in 1943 under the auspicies of Their Highnesses the Kutiyana Begum Saheba and Rani Ma Saheba. The school generally admits (a) girls and boys between the ages of 3 and 6 years for training on Kinder Garten System and (b) girls and boys between the ages of 6 and 12 years for instruction in elementary and secondary education upto standard IV English.

STAFF:-

The school remained in charge of Miss E. Bolton who, besides possessing a Teacher's certificate for Primary and Kindergarten classes Music and Needle work, is an experienced teacher herself. She has under her seven assistants.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION :-

Instruction is imparted to infants on Kindergarten system, while higher education is imparted on the lines of English Schools. Besides English, arithmetic, history and geography, the students receive special training in Urdu and Theology, Gujarati, needle work, drawing, singing and handwork. Physical training is not neglected.

SCHOLARSHIPS:-

Scholarships have been donated by Their Highnesses for the Amirs' children studying in this school so as to enable them to pay the monthly school fees. As present six children take advantage of these scholarships.

FREESHIPS:-

Twelve freeships are sanctioned by the State for such students as are not the children of Amirs.

CONVEYANCE FACILITIES:-

The State affords conveyance facilities for attending pupils.

MUSLIM GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

With a view to encourage education among Muslim girls, the State maintains three schools exclusively for them as mentioned below:-

1. The Islami Girls' School, Junagadh.
2. The Bima Shri Lalbakhte Muslim Girls' School, Junagadh.
3. Haji Abdul Karim and Saleh Mohamed Dhedhi Muslim Girls' School, Kutiyana.

STAFF:—

The total strength of the teaching staff in these schools was 35 as follows:- 1 Under-graduate T. D., 4 Third year trained, 2 second year trained, 1 first year trained and 27 untrained.

SUBJECTS:-

In addition to the prescribed syllabus, girls in these institutions receive instructions in Religion, reading of Quran Shariff, Urdu, needle-work, embroidery, cooking &c.

PATHSHALA:--

There were in all seven Pathshalas in the State, one each at Junagadh, Vanthali, Una, Delwada, and 3 at Mangrol, The Pathshala at Junagadh is maintained by the State.

BOARDING HOUSES AND ORPHANAGES:—

There were in all twelve recognised boarding houses, and three orphanages during the year. All these boarding houses with the exception of one, are supported by castes and are meant for Hindu boys.

Out of the three orphanages, the one at Keshod is meant for Hindu orphans and the remaining two at Vanthali and Kutiyana are meant for muslim orphans.

STATE MUSLIM HOSTELS:-

In order to remove educational backwardness of the Muslim generally and of the State Muslims in particular, His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has opened four Muslim hostels where boarding, lodging and recreation facilities are provided for all Muslim boys, either free or at a small charges. They have accommodation for 220 boys altogether and are generally full throughout the year:-

These are:-

(1) Mahabat Madressa-Tul-Moula.
(2) Babi Hostel.
(3) Mahabatkhanji Orphanage.
(4) Silver Jubilee Hostels.

A separate dispensary is attached to these hostels. The institutions are in charge of a Superintendent and house masters Their examination results were satisfactory.

GRANT-IN-AID-INSTITUTIONS:- 1944-45

1.	Madressa-e-Islamia High School, Kutiyana	Rs. 5,000	The grant was raised to Rs. 10,000/-
2.	Madressa-Shaukat-e-Islam Vanthali	Rs. 3,500/-	
3.	Madressa-e-Taquiyatul Islam Veraval	„ 3,500/-	
4.	Other institutions (52 in all against the same number in last year)	„ 10,846/-	

STAFF OF THE ABOVE MADRESSA AT:-

Kutiyana	Vanthali	Veraval
1 B. A. B. T.	1 B. A.	1 Under-graduate
1 B. A. S. T. C.	1 Under-graduate	4 Non-Matriculates
2 B. A. s	1 Matriculate	1 Moulvi
1 B. Sc.	2 Arabic Teachers	3 Hafizis
1 F. Y. A.	2 Urdu ,,	4 Urdu-Arabic teachers
2 Matriculates	1 3rd year trained teacher	6 Untrained teachers
1 Non-matriculate		
1 Munshi Fazil	10 Untrained teachers	
1 Moulvi Fazil		
1 Drawing Master		
3 3rd year trained teachers		
18 Untrained teachers		
1 Moulvi		
1 Hafiz		

SPECIAL ITEM OF INTEREST.

1. English classes attached to the Primary School at Shil and run at public expense were owned by the State.

2. A New Girls' School was started at Simar at public expense.

3. The Grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000/- usually awarded to the Madressa-e-Islamia High School, Kutiyana was raised to Rs. 10,000/-

4. The Grant-in-aid of Rs. 15/- p. m. to the Adarsha Navyug Balmandir was raised to Rs. 20/- p. m. and that of Rs. 5/- p. m. to the Jambur Madresa was raised to Rs. 15/- p. m.

5. Twelve additional posts of teachers viz. four of matriculates on Rs. 22/- p. m. each and eight of untrained Gujarati teachers on Rs. 15/- p. m each were sanctioned. Two clerks, in the Vanthali Composite School and the other in the Ladliblbi A. G. School for girls each on Rs. 22/- p. m. were appointed.

6. A new post of a part time teacher of Physiology and Hygiene was sanctioned in the Ladlibibi A. G. School for Girls.

7. English standard V was opened in the Visavadar Composite School at State expense.

8. Two graduates were deputed by the department for training in B. T. Degree to the Baroda Secondary Teachers' Training College.

9. Grades of teachers of Primary schools were revised and time-scales were sanctioned; liberal promotions were granted to teachers in the sanctioned scales according to the length of their service and age. This atonce increased the establishment cost by Rs. 17000/- annually. The scales of pay of Secondary teachers were also revised and the revision of their salary in the sanctioned scale made.

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

The auspicious Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was celebrated by school childern with eclat and glee which the unique occasion brought in its train. Special prayers were held by school children in all schools praying for the longevity and prosperity of His Highness and the Ruling Family. Sweets were distributed to school-children. In Junagadh proper Inter-school sports were held and the students of all local schools staged a variety show in the Library Chawk. Namdar Heir Apparent Saheb and Their

Highnesses graced the occasion by their kind presence and greatly appreciating the students enthusiasm and their performances both at the sports and the variety show declared handsome prizes for boys and girls who played their part exceedingly well. The State also distributed prizes worth about Rs. 600/-

The Educational Inspectors and Deputy Educational Inspectors toured in the districts and issued instructions to the teaching staff for improvement in teaching in the Educational Institutions. The Department did all that was possible within the means at its disposal to meet the demands of different schools and to raise the tone and efficiency of schools. Some primary teachers were granted leave without pay and sent to receive training at both the Training Colleges at Rajkot thus improving their own qualifications and enhancing the efficiency of the Department. They were granted suitable stipends to partially meet the cost of their training.

EDUCATION OF HARIJANS:-

In order to encourage the spread of education among Harijans, Harijan boys are exepted from the payment of admission and game-fees and the grant of Rs. 1600/- was continued to the Sorath Harigan Samiti.

STIPEND AND SCHOLARSHIS:-

In addition to merit and special scholarships awarded in the different institution, extra scholarships amounting to Rs. 24191/- were awarded to boys pnd girls in the State as well as outside in various branches.

SCHOOLS IN THE ATTACHED UNITS:-

The total number of schools in the attached units was 66 viz. 1 High-School, 2 Middle Schoolls, 7 Girls' Schools 56 Primrry school including 3 with English Classes attached to them.

KAMARIBAY HIGH SCHOOL, JETPUR.

STAFF:-

Besides the Head Master, the staff consists of 5 graduates of whom two are trained, 3 Under-graduates, 9 Matriculates, 1 Matriculate S. T. C. and 1 Non-matriculate

ATTENDANCE:-

The total number of students in the High School was 573 including 17 girls.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS:-

There were two middle schools viz. one at Rantwa and the other at Thana-Devli. Total number of students attending these institutions was 188 including 3 girls.

STAFF.

There were 1 Graduate, 4 Matriculates and 4 Non-matriculates teachers on the staff.

COMPOSITE SCHOOLS

STAFF:-

The staff employed in these schools consist of 137 teachers of whom 2 were Non-matriculates, 23 were 3rd year trained, 13 second year trained, 24 1st year trained, and 75 untrained.

ATTENDANCE:-

The number of students attending 56 primary schools was 3380 including 228 girls.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

STAFF:-

The staff consisted of 21 Mistresses of whom 1 was nonmatriculate, 4 were 3rd year trained, 4 2nd year trained, 5 1st year trained, and 7 untrained.

ATTENDANCE:-

The total number of girls attending the girls' schools in the attached units was 695.

GENERAL

MORAL EDUCATION was imparted as usual, in all schools. On every Thursday, one period was reserved for prayers and moral teaching was imparted under the supervision of Head Masters.

DISCIPLINE was satisfactorily maintained in all the institutions.

INSPECTION:-

The Chief Educational Officer visited and inspected schools in the city and in the districts.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

OFFICE BEARERS:-

Professor N. B. Purohit, M. A. B. T. continued to work as Scout Commissioner.

STRENGTH:-

The membership of the Boy Scouts Association, according to the census taken in August 1945 was 1576.

ACTIVITIES:-

Inspite of abnormal conditions, the scouts maintained their normal activities of hiking, comping, camp fire and excursions.

VOLLEY BALL TROPHY TOURNAMENTS:-

Namdar Dilawarkhanji Volley Ball Tournaments Senior and Junior Trophies, were held during the last week of February 1945. The junior Trophy was contested by 6 teams and was won by Bahadurkhanji High School. The Senior Trophy was contested by 9 teams and was won by Bahauddin College A Team. The Police Headquarters Team was the runners up.

INSPECTION:

Some of the scout troops were inspected by the Scout Commissioner the Hon. Secretary and the District Scout Commissioner in December 1945.

SOCIAL SERVICE:—

Besides offering voluntary services in all the activities and functions of their own institutions and communities, rendering first aid and other help to their neighbour in need, keeping order at public fairs and processious, and lending prompt and willing assistance in times of emergency, the scouts participated in the civic duties of the National War Front and Rationing Work. They also took active part on the occasion of the celebration of the National Savings Week in January 1945, preached the gospel of "waste little and save more" and presented an interesting programme to the public. On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur, they expressed their deep sense of loyalty, by giving displays and wishing long life and prosperit to the Ruling family.

The Muslim Scouts rendered very useful service to the persons injured in the railway and motor car accident near Bantva in November 1944.

GIRLS GUIDE MOVEMENT.

The Girls Guide Movement was started in 1935 under the kind patronage of His Highness the Nawab Saheb. A council of ladies presided over by Begum Abdul Kadir Saheba continued their interest in the movement. Mrs. Sarla Devi Joshi M. A. is in charge as Girl Guide Commissioner.

A grant of Rs. 1177/- was sanctioned by the State for its activities. During the year under report, there were 8 Guide companies and 12 Blue Bird Flocks, with a total of 217 Guides and 185 Blue Birds. 13 Guiders and Wise Birds were in charge of them under the general directions of the Girl Guide Commissioner.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

A Technical School was opened in 1935 at Junagadh with a view to impart technical and vocational training especially to boys of backward communities. It is in the charge of a Supdt. under the control of Chief Educational Officer.

THE STAFF: –

Consists of 6 instructors including the Head Instructor.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT:—

The school imparts elementary training in tailoring, carpentary & smithy and painting. In addition, elementary education is imparted in English and Gujarati and in Arithmetic and drawing and allied subjects.

LIBRARIES.

The Bahadurkhanji Library is the State central Library in Junagadh under the control of the Chief Educational Officer. The membership during the year was 378 as against 413 in the preceding year. The income from subscriptions and miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 480-13-3-as against Rs. 1950-7-0 in the preceding year. The State bears the greater part of the expenditure which amounted to Rs. 3013-2-6 as against 2556-4-7 in the preceding year.

The number of books on the list was 8767 as compared with 8650 at the close of the previous year. 14088 books (10053 Gujarati and 4035 English and Urdu) were issued against 14,327 in the preceding year.

In addition to the central Library in Junagadh, there were five other Libraries receiving grants-in-aid from the State as follows:—

1. Veraval Library	Rs.	150/–
2. Patan ,,	,,	100/–
3. Una ,,	,,	100/–
4. Gadakada ,,	,,	50/–
5. Kutiyana ,,	,,	90/–

Regular periodical inspections were carried out and they were found to be working satisfactorily.

RASULKHANJI MUSEUM.

The Rasulkhanji Museum continued to be in charge of Mr. M. M. Zuhuruddin Ahmed M. A. LL. B., Principal, Bahauddin College. It contains an interesting collection of exhibits of archaeological and geological interest, specimens of art and natural history such as copper plates and old coins of various descriptions collected mostly from different mahals and the Upperkote as well as specimens of local manufactures arts and industries.

During the year 13 journals were received.

There were at the end of the year, 2,543 coins, 250 relics of antiquity and sculpture, 1134 miscellaneous exhibits, 204 books and reports, as against 2,543 242 1131 and 191 respectively in the previous year. The coins have been systematically arranged and catalogued.

The museum is visited by a fairly large number of people specially from villages outside Junagadh City.

The expenditure sanctioned for the upkeep of Museum was Rs. 1189/- as against Rs. 1118/- in the previous year.

A silver scale in which His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was weighed in silver on the auspicious occasion of the Silver Jubilee on 31st March 1945, is kept in the Museum.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT:-

The Archaeological Dapartment remained under the charge of the same officer during the year under report.

Junagadh in an ancient land abounding in antiquities and monuments of historical and archaeological interest of which the following are situated in or near Junagadh City:-

1. Edicts of Ashoka on stone
2. The Khapra Kodia Caves
3. The Upperkote or Cidadel of Junagadh
4. Bava Pyra Math Caves
5. Matri's temple and well
6. Mai Gadhechi's cave
7. Pancheswar
8. Mount Girnar with its Jain and Hindu temples
9. Khengar vav or well

SITUATED IN THE DISTRICT.

10. The Somnath temple at Prabhas Patan.
11. Varah temple at Kadwar
12. Gaytri temple at Pasnavda
13. Vejal Kotha an ancient fort in the Gir forest
14. Shana caves in the Shana hills in the Babariawad Mahal.

All these are protected monuments under the "Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of Junagadh State" (Act I of St. 1998).

A sum of Rs. 1311/- was sanctioned for the upkeep of the department as against Rs. 336 in the previous year.

[illegible] and
[illegible] of historical and archaeological interest, of which
[illegible]

4. [illegible]
5. [illegible] Caves
6. The [illegible] of [illegible]
7. [illegible] Caves
8. [illegible] Temple and [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] with its Jain and Hindu temples
[illegible]

SITUATED IN THE DISTRICT.

10. The [illegible]
11. [illegible] at [illegible]
12. [illegible] at [illegible]
13. [illegible] from [illegible] to the [illegible]
14. [illegible] Caves in the [illegible] Hills [illegible]

All these are protected monuments under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of [illegible]

[illegible]

Chapter XI.

RAILWAYS.

PERSONNEL:—

Mr. J. M. Pandya, B, Sc. (Edin.), A. M. I. E., continued as Manager and Traffic Superintendent during the year with Mr. Mahamad Moosa Subpio, B. E., S. S. E. (Class 1) as Railway Engineer upto 31-8-45 and from 1-9-45 to 31-10-45 Mr. J. M. Pandya, B. Sc., (Edin), A. M. I. E., held the charge of the Railway Engineer in addition to his own duties. Mr. H. Russell was Loco and Carriage Superintendent, from 1-11-44 to 17-12-44 and Mr. J. M. Pandya, B. Sc. (Edin.), A. M. I. E., from 18-12-44 to 30-5-45; Mr. F. V. Badami from 31-5-45 to 31-10-45, Khan Saheb F. P. Colabawala was in charge of Audit Department and Mr. A. W. S. Barnard. I. P. was in charge of Railway Police. The total staff employed by the Railway during the year was 1,486 including officers.

RAILWAYS OWNED BY THE STAFE:-

The State owns the following mileage of railway open to traffic:-

(a) 229.22 miles of Junagadh State Railway worked by the State.

(b) 3/8th share in 46.16 miles of Jetalsar Rajkot Railway worked by Gondal Darbar on behalf of the share holders.

CAPITAL OUTLAY ON RAILWAYS:—

	Upto 31-10-44 Rs.	Upto 31-10-45 Rs.
(a) Junagadh State Railway 229.22 miles	1,64,73,249	1,65,11,747
(b) Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway 46.16 miles	11,05,002	11,05,002
	1,75,78,251	1,76,16,749

THE JUNAGADH STATE RAILWAY:—

The Jetalsar-Junagadh line was to be first opened on 1-9-1888 while the last extension was Sasan-Gir-Visavadar (18.62 miles) opened on 1-10-1937. Further extensions are contemplated and will be taken in hand as soon as rail and other materials become available.

WORKING RESULTS:-

The following are the working results of the Junagadh State Railway.

			Year ending 31-10-44	Year ending 31-10-45
1.	Total amount of capital on open line excluding suspense		1,58.38,036	1,59,23,100
2.	Suspense		6,35,213	5,88,647
3.	Total capital outlay		1,64,73,249	1,65,11,747
4.	Gross earnings		32,45,224	34,81,321
5.	Gross expenditure		14,23,138	17,22,952
6.	Net profit		18,22,086	17,58,369
7.	Percentage of expenditure to earnings		43.85	49.49
8.	Interest on Capital outlay		11.06	10.65
9.	Mean length of the line worked during the year	Miles	229.22	229.22
10.	Gross earnings per mean mile open	Rs.	14157.68	15187.68
11.	Gross expenditure per mean mile open	,,	6208.61	7516.58
12.	Net profit per mean mile open	,,	7949.07	7671.10
13.	Train miles run	Miles	386,709	434,233
14.	Gross earning per train Miles	Rs.	8.39	8.02
15.	Gross expenditure per train ,,	,,	3.68	3.97
16.	Net profit per train mile	,,	4.71	4.05

17.	Ton mlies (Freight only)	,,	20,083,204	21,8,04,086
18.	Gross earnings per ton miles	Pies	31.03	30.65
19.	Gross expenditure per ton ,,	,,	13.61	15.17
20.	Net profit per ton mile	,,	17.42	15.48
21.	Vehicle miles	,,	7,698,231	8,635,734
22	Gross earnings per Vehicle mile	,,	80.94	77,40
23.	Gross expenditure per ,, mile	,,	35.49	38.31
24.	Net profit per vehicle mile	,,	45.45	39.09

The gross earnings of the year under report amounted to Rs. 34,81,321 an increase of Rs. 2,36,097/- over the previous year's total.

DEPRECIATION FUND:-

During the year under review the actual expenditure on renewals and replacements was Rs. 65,208/- out of the fixed annual debit of Rs. 2,00,000/- to working expenses. The balance of Rs. 1,34,792/- has been credited to the Depreciation Fund which at the close of year totalled Rs. 9,79,320/-. The accumulations of Dapreciation Fund was fixed at Rs. 6,00,000/- but it has now been allowed to accumulate upto maximum limit of Rs. 15,00,000/-.

J. S. RAILWAY BUS SERVICE:-

The Railway runs the following bus-services as out-agencies:-

Saradia-Kutiyana-Dewada
Vadal -Ranpur-Besan
Chorwad Road-Chorwad Town
Veraval-Prachi Pipla Palasali

OTHER SERVICES:-

The through booking of merchandise to and from Bombay via Veraval Bunder in conjunction with the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. was suspended throughout the year

owing to war and lack of vessels. In order to reduce pressure on the main Railway lines in India which have to carry heavy traffic for the Defence Department, the Junagadh State Railway introduced with effect from 5th October 1945, the contemplated sea-cum rail service by country craft, which continued during the year.

FLOODS:-

There was very heavy rain on the night of 14th June 1945 and line was washed off on 15th June 1945 at several places between Talala and Harmadia on the Delwada section and Talala Visavadar. There were serious breaches between Jambur and Prachi Road. Train servives were cancelled between Talala Jamwala and Visavadar and again resumed on 7th July 1945 after the breaches were repaired.

POLICE:—

The policing of the Railway remains entrusted to the Police Department of the Western Kathiawar Agency.

VERAVAL DOCK ESTATE AND DUNGARPUR QUARRY LINES:-

Two extensions of the Railway system, the Veraval Dock line 0.53 route miles and the Dungarpur quarry line 0.73 miles were constructed independently of the Railway capital.

JETALSAR RAJKOT RAILWAY.

WORKING RESULTS:—

The accounts of this line are kept by the financial year (ending 31st March) and the following figures taken from the published accounts explain the share of the Junagadh State in the property:—

	Year ending 31-3-44	Year ending 31-3-45
Capital outlay at the end of period	11,05,002	11,05,002
Net earnings	3,78,040	4,39,128
Percentage earned on capital.	34.21	39.74

Chapter XII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAURASHTRA POST OFFICE.

The State has organised its own Darbar Postal Service for Official and public convenience. The Head Office is located at Junagadh with 31 sub offices at convenient centres. The branch Post Offices at Jargali, Sunvav, Ghunsia & Malzinzva which were opended as a tentative measure have been permanently sanctioned.

Revenue derived from this Department during the year under report was Rs. 49923-4-0 (exclusive of Rs. 16988-13-6 on account of service stamps) against Rs. 61806-14-0 in the previous year The expenditure amounted to Rs. 44012-5-7 against Rs. 49530-14-9.

STATE PRINTING PRESS.

The State Press is doing satisfactory work. In addition to the Printing of forms required for the various State Offices and the State Gazette private job work is also done by the Press. The gross earning of the Press during the year amounted to Rs. 67328-5-1 while the working expenditure amounted to Rs. 69511-4-2 against Rs. 79938-10-6 earning and Rs. 94832-6-5 expenditure of the previous year.

ANNAKSHETRAS

STATE LUNGERKHANA:-

The Lungerkhana maintained by the State distributed cooked food to poor Muslims as usual under the supervision of the Manager Minor Department.

(2) The daily number of the poor who took advantage of the Institution was about 300. on Muslim holidays and on Muslim ceremonial occasions sweet food was distributed. (3) The staff consists of a Daroga, a Chowkidar and 8 female cooks. The average daily expense came to Rs. 49-8-0 The expenditure incurred during the year under report amounted to Rs. 18008/3/1 against Rs. 10424/13/5 in the previous year.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

There are 18 Annakshetras maintained in the State out of which 8 are solely maintained by Private charity, 9 by charities with contributions from the State and one is maintained by offerings from pilgrims. Out of these 4 are situated in Junagadh City, one at Vadal 1 at Vadhavi; 1 at Palasva; 1 at Don; 3 at Una, 2 at Prayagrai; 1 at Samter; 1 at Delvada, 1 at Tulsi Shyam; 1 at Keshod. The one at Satadhar under Visavadar Mahal depends solely on gifts from pilgrims. The most impartan of these institutions are the Anant Dharmalaya maintained at Junagadh from the income of the fund started by the late Dewan Anantji Amarchand and the Anath Ashram at Keshod started by the late Mulshanker Mayaram Vyas.

KOTHAR.

The system of furnishing supplies to most of the State Departments was the same as in the previous year. Mamuli Dharmada, Sadavarat doles and daily rations to the extent of Rs. 20,300-8 7 were distributed from the Kothar during the year under report against Rs. 13525-4-4 in the previous year.

THE JUNAGADH GYMKHANA CLUB.

The Club was started in 1915. The grounds and buildings were provided by the State, which also contributes a sum of Rs. 500/- annually for its upkeep. It provides a meeting place for all classes of gentry and officers and its list of members is continuously on the increase. The Club is managed by its own Committee. It has 62 members.

PUBLICITY BRANCH.

The functions of this Branch of Administration need no elaborate description. The Information Bureau, established in 1939 under the Principal of the Bahauddin College, has been replaced by the Publicity Office which now forms part of the Secretariat proper under the direct supervision and control of the Dewan. In order to allay any possible misapprehension about the meaning which the word "Publicity" usually conveys, it might be made clear that this Publicity Office is not a purveyor of news but it certainly is a purveyor of facts. Its principal functions are to bring to the notice of the people the broad features of the policy of the Government of the State; to explain the objects and reasons of the measures adopted from time to time; to convey to the Press and the public outside the State authentic information relating to general affairs of the State; to acquaint mis-informed critics with real facts; to contradict false rumours; and to place before the authorities any information relating to the State that comes to their notice.

88 Press Notes & Reports and 166 Notifications were issued during the year to the English, Gujarati & Urdu Papers for publication.

GHEE LABORATORY AT VERAVAL.

This Laboratory was established in 1939 to enable the merchents exporting ghee from Veraval Ports to have their refined ghee analysed, graded, and Agmarked under the Government of India "Agmark, Ghee grading scheme" so that the consumers abroad might rely on its quality and purity.

During the year under report, 242 ghee samples were analysed by the chemist in charge of the Laboratory, against 506 of the last year. Of these, 224 lots of graded ghee i. e. 37424 Bengal Maunds were exported against 432 lots of graded ghee i. e. 70815 Bengal Maunds of the last year.

The number of Agmark labels used was 94131 against 1,63,692 of the last year,

The bulk of the Agmark ghee was supplied to the Military Department of the Government of India for defence purposes.

The Agmark ghee has a nice flavour and keeps fresh for a longer time and also commands better market.

Chapter XIII.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT FEATURES IN THE ADMINISTRATION AND IMPROVEMENTS

ADMINISTRATION:-

The State is administered by His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur with the assistance of the Dewan and the State Council. The work of the Council is conducted according to, and the functions and powers of the Dewan and the Councillors are defined in, the Council Rules framed in 1932 which have since been revised.

Security of tenure of public service is assured by the State pension rules introduced in 1913 and revised in 1932.

SILVER JUBILEE.

The 31st of March 1945 marked the completion of twentyfive years' successful regime of His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur. His Highness was the recipient of numerous messages of felicitations from all over the country. The long-awaited celebrations were carried through by the observance of a full week's holiday throughout the State with crowded programmes befitting the happy occasion. The DAY opened with public prayers and closed with a public Garden Party at which His Highness was greeted by a large number of village folk and other subjects of the State, Talukdars, Amirs, Girasias and Officers. There His Highness' loving Message to his people was read and it was responded to by an expression of loyalty and gratitude in a public address presented by his subjects. His Highness' reply was no less sincere in its appreciation of the depth of their traditional devotion to the Babi House of Junagadh. And this recognition was manifested in his anno-

uncement of a number of concessions and donations ,the benefit of some of them being of a far reaching character in the permanent interests of the people. These are fully detailed in the opening pages of this report.

His Highness was weighed against silver by public contribution, of which the proceeds were given away in charity in deference to His Highness' desire. Voluntary subscriptions were raised by the people to the tune of six lakhs of rupees for the purpose of establishing institutions of public welfare in the State in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee. A salute of 25 guns was fired and sweets were distributed to School children throughout the State and to patients in hospitals, to lepers, prisoners and to tbe poor generally.

STATE AID TO WAR EFFORTS:-

The happy tidings of the end of the second World War between the United Nations and the Axis Powers were greeted by the people with unbounded rejoicings; and the victories were celebrated throughout the State with jubilations worthy of the great achievements. Greetings were exchanged between His Highness and His Imperial Majesty and His Excellency the Viceroy.

It may however be recorded that the war efforts of the State were sustained throughout the war right upto the day of the final victory. The contingent of State Forces continued to hold their post in field service overseas. The drive for recruitment of combatants and non combatants from the State and of technicians from the whole province was maintained uniterrupted, with the result that the State stands first in Kathiawar in the number of men recruited by its organisation. The force of 300 civic guards remained watchful of air raid contigencies and assisted the Police in the task of war watching on an extensive sea coast of the State. The National War

Front continued to play its part in maintaining the morale of the people and in being generally useful towards the recruitment campaign. The Ladies Sewing Branch of the Red Cross Society pursued its unostentatious but none the less useful services of supplying comforts and amenities for the Troops. The State House in Rajkot Civil Station continued to shelter, free of any rent, families of destitute evacuees who received in addition financial aid from the State. The sea cum rail service organised, for relieving pressure on railways was well maintained since the Veraval Port remained closed to traffic for most part of the war years. The drive for persuading people to invest their small savings in Defence Bonds and National Savings Certificates was pursued throughout the State, while measures continued to be in force to check war inflation.

Apart from these and other services and sacrifices made for the supreme cause of World Peace and apart from the large contributions made in previous year, the State contributed during the year under review for the supply of amenities and gifts to the troops.

FOOD SUPPLY AND OTHER CONTROL MEASURES:-

Emergency legislation for distribution and control of food grains and civil supplies continued to remain in force in concert with the Government of India. The fullfledged Supply and Control Department set up by the State maintained the system which it had adopted of procurement and distribution of foodgrains known as Foodgrains Monopoly, as advocated by the Foodgrains Policy Committee and officially recognised by the Government of India. Under this scheme, purchase and distribution of foodgrains by the competitive trade is totally eliminated and the movement of foodgrains is completely controlled. The wholesale purchase and distribution of

foodgrains is done through a Syndicate under the supervision of the State and the retail sale of foodgrains is carried out through selected licensed retallers in accordance with the Foodgrains Control Order. It may be noted that this system was organised and completed long before the recommendations of the Central Foodgrains Policy Committee were communicated by the Government of India for adoption all over British India and the States.

The prices of foodgrains are controlled. Thus due to mobilization of all available stocks and their planned distribution the public of the State are able to get foodstuffs at comparatively much lower rates than elsewhere in Kathiawar.

A Supply Advisory Committee of entirely non-officials and has been attached to the Disctorate of Civil Supplies and Price Control where decision in every matter of importance is taken after full discussion before placing it before Government for orders.

His Highness' Government vigorously pursued the policy of "Grow-More-Food" Campaign. Meetings of representative Jagirdars and cultivators are convened for a frank and open discussion before fixing prices of foodgrains.

ATTACHED UNITS:-

Harmonious relations were maintained with attached Units.

POLITICAL SITUATION:-

Although the strain of war conditions entailed by restrictions on foodgrains and civil supplies was perceptible on the normal life of the people, it was possible, by the judicious and subdued vigilance of the protective and security services, to maintain harmoneous relations between the administration, the executive and the subjects of the State, without having to resort to any special measures.

BUDGET AND FINANCE:-

The budget of the State which is widely published is prepared in a prescribed form. The expenditure estimates are framed with due regard to income but nation--building department and development of vital services are by prioirty liberally provided for subject only to the overriding factor that the solvency of the Exchequer remains unshaken against the contingencies of lean years and demands of catastrophes like the last world war. The progress of expenditure in various departments is watched with vigilance so that the alloted grants are not exceeded without the approval of Government. The result is that apart from the capital investments, the accummulated savings of the State progressed from Rs. 97 lakhs at the opening of 1942-43 to Rs. 176 lakhs in 1943-44 and reached Rs. 190 lakhs at the close of the year 1944-45 under review after a progressive expenditure from Rs. 90 lakhs to Rs. 104 lakhs and Rs. 124 lakhs for the respective years.

The budget estimates of the year provided for an anticipated revenue of Rs. 131 lakhs and an estimated expenditure of Rs. 130/- lakhs leaving a margin of one lakh of rupees on the right side. The actual receipts however exceeded Rs. 139/- lakhs while the expenditure remained at Rs. 124/- lakhs.

The noticeable increase of Rs. 8 lakhs over the budgetted receipts, disclosed in the accounts after the close of the year, was due partly to anti-inflationary measures but largely to measures adopted, without levying any local taxation, for developing the resources of the State, which are reflected in the improvement of Railway earnings, better realisations from the export and import duties, and from sales of forest produce.

The assets of the State at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3·92 crores consisting of capital investments in its rail-

ways, harbour works and electric power houses to the extent of Rs. 2·01 crores, the balance of Rs. 1·91 crores being spread over cash investments in Government securities, shares, revenue outstandings etc.

SEASONS:—

The rainfall during the year though abundant, was not well spread with the results that the crops of Bajri, Juwar and other foodgrains were considerably damaged, so that the produce of foodgrains was deficient to meet the requirements of the population.

AGRICULTURE:—

With a view to assist the cultivator to keep pace with the improved methods of agriculture and in order to explore the potentialities of the soil through demonstrations on exprimental farms and other methods suited to the local genious, His Highness' Government felt the urgent need of setting up a full-fledged Department of Agriculture separately from the Revenue Department. The Department was accordingly created last year at an annual cost of Rs. 1½ lakhs in the first instance. It has been placed in charge of a qualified and experienced officer who is also entrusted with the functions of organising co-operative societies in the State.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT:-

The Revenue Department was reorganised during the last year by replacing the Chief Revenue Officer by a Revenue Commissioner, with two Deputies under him each in charge of a Revenue Division.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT:-

The settlement of land revenue introduced in 1912 with the assistance of an experienced officer of the Bombay

Government was due to be revised in 1942, but was postponed during the years of war on account of inflated prices of agricultural commodities. A Record of Rights is maintained of cultivators possessing the following rights in the land:-

The Khalsa cultivators have the right under the State Land Revenue Code (enacted on the model of the Bombay Province) to hold their khata-lands so long they continue to till their holdings with their own agricultural stock and to pay the land revenue dues subject to the right of the State to acquire any such land required for State or public purposes on payment of reasonable compensation.

The right of the Khalsa cultivators is also heritable according to the rules of succession prescribed in the Land Revenue Code, but it is not transferable without the permission of the State.

Veth begar does not exist in the State; it was abolished as long ago as 1909.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE:-

The existing industries are given all possible encouragement, and special facilities and concessions are afforded for starting new and large scale industries in the State.

A public concern, the Kathiawar Industries Ltd., with an authorised capital of one crore of rupees and an issued capital of fifty lakhs, is accordingly starting industrial works at Chorwad. They propose to utilise all the awailable natural resources of the State for industrial purposes in manufacturing Vanaspati Ghee, and various other products Another concern, the Salt and Allied Chemical Works, has started manufacture of salt and proposes to manufacture its chemical by-products as soon as it is able to obtain the necessary machinery and materials.

POST WAR DEVELOPMENT:-

The policy of progressive development of the State took concrete shape during the year under review in the establishment of the Department of Post War Reconstruction on a firm footing, to which an experienced officer of the Indian Service of Engineers was appointed. He is assisted by a Committee of Officers whose functions are to examine the social and economic problems of the State in the light of post-war conditions and to advise His Highness' Government on the vital needs of the day. They have accordingly drawn up a programme which covers not only the schemes held up during the years of war but also new schemes. They have prepared a long-term programme spread over a period of fifteen years, estimated to cost $4\frac{1}{4}$ crores of rupees. The programmme is divided into three periods of five years each, the individual schemes to be worked according to a schedule in consonance with the general plan. The nation building departments have been treated with liberal consideration and the social services dealt with special regard to the needs of the rural population.

The programme, which will begin operations from next year, envisages the development of a number of existing services and construction of new works, as described in Chapter III of this Report.

BANK:-

The increasing trade and commerce of the State demanded larger facilities than the State Bank could provide. particulary in respect of exchange with public Banks. It was therefore decided last year to accept the offer of the Bank of India Ltd., and the State concern was transferred to it. The Bank has been entrusted with the charge of the State treasury.

EDUCATION:-

Education has been making steady progress of late years. Including the Attached Units there are 400 schools of which 5 are High Schools, 9 middle Schools and 35 girls' Schools. The total number of pupils on the roll is 38,450 including 6644 girls. Primary and Secondary education is entirely free for all communities upto Stancard V while it is free for girls and backward classes including Muslims above that standard. There are a number of charitable hostels and orphanages for free education of poor boys, besides Sanskrit Pathshalas and Urdu schools. Harijan children receive their due share in public education. Grants-in-aid are liberally made to private institutions and scholarships and freeships granted on a generous scale.

Famale education is making satisfactory progress. The Ladlibibi Girls' School which is teaching upto the pre-matriculation standard will shortly acquire the status of a full-fledged High School. The Dilawarkhanji Girls' School imparts training to children on the Montessori system.

The Bahauddin College imparts tuition upto M. A. and provides for post graduate studies, while the existing Intermediate Science course will be extended to full B. Sc. from 1947 for which a special wing is being added to the existing building at a cost of about Rs. 1½ lakhs is construction and equipment.

All educational facilities are equally available to students of the Units attached to the State.

COMMERCE CLASS:-

A Commerce Class is attached to the Bahadurkhanji High School which trains students in courses prescribed for examinations by the Indian Merchants' Chamber Bombav.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION:-

The State Technical School at Junagadh, opened in 1935, continues to impart vocational training in carpentry, tailoring, smithy and painting and at the same time training in the elements of English, Gujarati, Arithmetic, drawing and allied subjects.

MEDICAL:-

There are 41 Medical institutions in the State with provision for Ayurvedic and Unani treatment. Of these, the Rasulkhanji Hospital at the Capital of the State is fully equipped with modern apparatus of surgery and X'Ray, clinical and chemical laboratories, a clinic for anti-rabic treatment etc. The existing eye-ward is being replaced by a separate institution now nearing completion, to be in charge of a qualified eye-specialist. It is also proposed to add a dental clinic to the hospital.

For women there are four Zenana Hospitals in the State and a foundling home at Junagadh. A leper asylum at the Capital serves patients suffering from this disease. Though district dispensaries serve the country-side generally the difficult approaches to the interior of the Gir Forest and other stray localities farther away from the district and village dispensaries have necessitated the introduction of a mobile dispensary, which is doing useful work and gaining popularity among the rural folk.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT:-

The Municipalities for the principal tows of Junagadh and Veraval are constituted under their own Municipal Acts on the lines of the Bombay District Municipal Act, with a preponderance of non-officials. The Junagadh Municipality has been granted an elective franchise and a non-official President.

The Mahal Municipalities have also non-officials though the institutions are entirely financed by the State. Some of the villages have local Boards with public representatives.

POLICE:-

The Police of the State are governed by the Junagadh State Police Act based on the Bombay District Police Act. The personnel of the force are deputed to the Nasik Police School for training when necessary.

A criminal intelligence branch with experienced staff is also maintained.

The Police force played their part well at considerable personal risk during the last five years against the gangs of dacoits who sought refuge in the hills across the borders of the State and raided villages of the outlying districts of this State.

The notorious Jhina Mawa who hailed from Helabeli in Kutiyana Mahal, had frequent quarrels with his neighbours and he shot dead two of them and escaped across the borders of the State. From there he started a campaign of kidnapping and black mailing against the Junagadh State with other dacoits Hira Bhima and Mer Nebha with their gangs. This formidable trio began looting and murder in this State territory. He was ultimately killed by Hira, a man of his own party who betrayed him.

Of the other dacoits, Tapoo Natha was arrested by this State Police and convicted; Bechar Bijal was also arrested by this State Police in Jamnagar in December 1945; Govind fell into the hands of the Agency Police in May 1945. Mer Nebha and his gang of five were captured while preparing for a dacoity near Koyli in March 1945 and since convicted. Hira Bhima surrendered to our State Police. Thus ended the exploits of three gangs altogether.

The Sindhis outlaws organised a gang under Kasam Lakhiar and were joined by the notorious dacoit Hussainmiyan of Ranavav in the Porbandar State. They made depredations on Gondal villages where Jhina had been hiding. They committed no less than 100 dacoities, murders and kidnappings. The Commissioner of Police raided their rendezvous in the heart of Barda Hills, in co-operation with the Agency Police, Hussainmiya was killed and his son Muhammadmiya was wounded. Shortly after, nine of the dacoits fell into the hands of this State Police with guns and ammunition. The effect of a tight cordon round the hill proved its worth in the surrender of Kasam Lakhiar and his associates to the Jamnagar Police and the rest to Porbandar.

Juma Mungar another Sindhi dacoit raided Porbandar territory from the Barda Hills. He created an alarm when, on 22nd November 1945, he ambushed the cars carrying the Princes of Cutch and Limdi and the A D. C. of Porbendar, causing injuries to the Princes and death of the A. D. C. and the driver. At the request of H. H of Porbandar the Commissioner of Police of the State was sent for assistance; and Jamadar (now Naib Fouzdar) Hassam Khokhar, with re-inforcements from Junagadh Headquarters, cornered Juma Mungar in a hill near Kutiyana where he was shot dead by this State Police party.

Nana Dhandal, heading another gang of Sindhis started dacoities in the north-eastern villages of this State. He was arrested in July 1943 and handed over to the Vadia State but he was able to secure his release on bail and went into hiding and later he surendered to the Commissioner of Police.

Anothet gang led by Yarkhan Mangalkhan of Umedpur in the Gadhada Mahal, a suspect of the State in alliance with Ram Manjaria and Govid Soni belonging to other States carried

out depredations in the south-west of the State. Yarkhan Mangalkhan was cordoned off to Palitana and Bhavnagar limits. He however, received his fatal bullet in Palitana State and a reward of Rs. 1,000/- was given by the State The career of his brother Abdullakhan was short lived as he and his associate Mewa Juma surrendered to this State in August 1943 with their arms and ammunition.

The gangsters from Baroda State were also attracted to this State. Habib Khoja and Sultan Baloch broke open the Jetpur Jail and decamped with six other criminals to the Chachai Hills across eastern borders of the State carrying away 19 rifles, 825 cartridges, and Rs. 1400/- in cash in September 1943. Here they contacted a cosmopolitan gang of non-Junagadh subjects consisting of Dewat and Devshi Ahers, three Sindhis, Bhana Sidi, Bhada Ram and Ranchod alias Tapoo Koli all under the leadership of the Sindhi brothers Juma Abdulla and Umar Abdulla. Habib and Sultan were killed by the Baroda Police who were given a reward of Rs. 2000/- by this State. Their associates Koli Vira Ram, Ram Kala and Bharwad Bhura were subsequenty arrested in March 1945. Umar Abdlla surredered to the Commissioner of Police in April 1945. Juma Abdulla of Nigala (Baroda) fled to Bhavnagar limits, only to fall into the hands of their Police in May 1945. Bhana and Bhada were pursued by this State's Police Party under Fouzdar Sidi Sher Muhammed and were shot dead with the help of the Baroda Police in June 1945 at Nagdala in Baroda territory. Tapoo alias Ranchod of Vavera in Bhavnagar fell to the blows of sticks of two Rabaris of Padagala village in Baroda State in May 1945.

Some gangs also worked underground during our heavy pre-occupations elsewhere. These were the Hatti gang of Malia led by Bava Alig; the Mer gang of the Shil Mahal headed by Nathu Khima; the Koli gang of the Una Mahal

led by Devat and Kakha Kolis; the gang of Visavadar Mahal led by Dadamiya, ,and the gang led by two Policemen of Akala Taluka who deserted with their riffes and ammunision. They were succesfully rounded up by this State Police.

These operations involved 67 dacoities between 1940 and 1945, every one of which was detected by the Police of the State. 127 decoits were wanted by the Junagadh and other States. Of these 9 were shot dead by the Junagadh Police and 6 by other States. 82 were arrested by this State Police while 29 surrendered to other States after their leaders were killed by Junagadh Police. 35 guns and two revolvers were seized by this State Police from the decoits. And 189 persons were the recipients of a total reward of Rs. 10,640/- from the Junagadh State,

The theft from the sacred shrine of Datar June 1945 was also unearthed by the Police,

This is highly gratifying record for the Police of this State and to its able and vigilant head, Khan Bahadur Naqvi in particular.

LEGISLATION:-

Several legislative enactments were promulgated during the year, most of them corresponding to those introduced in British India in connection with the supply and control of food and other essential commodities. The Saurashtra Companies Act St. 2001 and the Live Stock Importation Act. St. 2001 were also enacted for the public benefit.

JUDICIARY:-

The State Judiciary is in advance of its counterpart in British India in as much as it has been quite independent of the executive for two generations. Having regard to the great importance which attached to this special feature of administration, particular care is taken in the recruitment to Judicial posts. The Chief Judicial Officer is selected from amongst retired District and Sessions Judges of British India while the other Judges are qualified graduates in law with administrative experience. The decisions of the Supreme (Huzur) Court are final, except in certain cases of revision to His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

Necessary provision has been made for the adjudication of civil and criminal cases coming to the Courts of this State from the attached jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional talukas and for the detention of their prisoners in the State prisons.

The question of the establishment of a High Court of Judicature for this State on the model of High Court in British India was under careful consideration of His Highness' Government in order to fulfil the long cherished desire of His Highness. This has since been an accomplished fact.

CHARITY:-

The charaties of the Babi Rulers of Junagadh are proverbial. They make no distinction of caste or creed in their religious and charitable assignments. The total endowment of lands made for such purposes yields an annual income of 3

lacs of rupees of which three-fourths are allotted to religious institutions of the Hindus and oneforth of Muslims. All these charities are administered according to prescribed rules in the interest of the institutions.

The special features of the charities are the large daily distribution of the free rations at the Langarkhana (kitchen) and 'parwashi' (Compassionate allowance to destitutes).

CONCLUSION:-

The report endeavours to present as far as possible, a record of the progressive administration of the State. Encouragement of enlightened association of the people with the affairs of the State is the means, and welfare and happiness of the subjects is the end, to which the policy of His Highness' Government is directed.

Junagadh,
20th September, 1946.

A. K. Md. Hussain,
Dewan, Junagadh State.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Appendix I

Names of High Officials in the Junagadh State, showing changes in the Personnel during 1944–1945.

No.	Designation.	Name of holder of substantive appointment.	Date of appointment to the post.	Cause of vacancy.	Name of holder of acting appointment.	Remarks.
1	Vice President, Junagadh State Council, and Dewan.	Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadir Md. Hussain.	28-8-42	Nil	Nil	
2	Revenue Member, Junagadh State Council.	Rao Bahadur S. T. Mankad, B. A., LL. B.	1-10-31			
3	Law Member, Junagadh State Council.	Khan Bahadur Abdul Majidkhan, B. A. LL. B.,	28 11-41			
4	Additional Member, Junagadh State Council.	Capt. M. S. Harvey Jones, O. B. E.	4-4-44			Also special Officer and Guardian to Heir-apparent Saheb.
5	Chief Judicial Officer.	Mr. M. A. Shaikh M. A. LL. B.	1-8-44			
6	Director. Postwar Reconstruction.	Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehman (I. S. E. Retd.)	31-5-45			
7	Toshakhana & Jamdarkhana Officer.	Khan Shri Abdullakhan Mahamadkhan.	1-I-20			

8	Manager and Traffic Supdt Junagadh State Railway.	Mr. J. M. Pandya B. Sc. (Edin) A M. I. E.	8-3-43			
9	Port Commissioner & Chief Customs Officer.	Mr. F. J. D'Eath.	2-9-32			
10	Revenue Commissioner.	Rao Bahadur D. H. Hiranandani	1-8-44			Also Director of Civil supplies & Chief Controller of Prices, from 8-2-43.
11	State Engineer.	Mr. Mohamed Moosa Sabpio. B. E.	8-12-42			
12	Chief Medical Officer.	Captain P. T. Majmudar M. B. CH. B, (Edin)	5-11-25			
13	Principal Medical Officer, Sir Rasulkhanji Hospital.	Dr. C. A. Martins, M. B. B. S., F. R. C. S., (Edin)	16-3-36			
14	Commissioner of Police.	Khan Saheb Mahomed Hussein Shah Naqvi.	31-12-42			
15	Principal, Bahauddin College,	Mr. M. M. Zuhuruddin Ahmed M. A. LL. B.	2-5-35			
16	Chief Secretary to Government Junagadh State.	Khan Saheb S. P. Gheewala M. A.	15-6-43			Also Chairman Public Service Commission.
17	Chief Educational Officer.	Mr. I. H. M. Abrahani B. A.	18-10-38			Also Private Secretary to His Highness

18	Chief Accounts Officer.	Mr. A. K. Y. Abrahani.	1–2–36			Also Secretary Stores Purchase Committee, from 25-1-43
19	Chief Forest Officer.	Mr. S. K. Datta, M. S. C.	4–6–45			
20	State Electrical Manager.	Mr. N. T. Sodha	1–7–45			Incharge
21	Director of Agriculture.	A. K. B. Kazi, B. Ag. (Bom) B. SC. (Edin) N. D. D. (SCOT) D. T. C. (LON.)	8–7–44			
22	Commandant Junagadh State Lancers.	Major Attaullakhan Hayat Mirkhan.	7–4–44			
23	Lady Medical Officer, Coronation Memorial Zenana Hospital	Miss Ruth Dewaji L. M. & S.	1–11–30			
24	Commandant Mahabatkhanji Infantry.	Major Burhan Mohamed	1–3–38			Acting.
25	Sadar Court Judge.	Mr. L. L. Desai, B. A. LL. B.	15–6–43			
26	Officer-in-Charge, Motor & Memandari Departments.	Mr F. Z. Abbasy.	12–6–44			
27	State Vakil with the Hon'ble the Resident for the States of Western India.	Mr. G. S. Tehrani, B. A. LL. B.	1–8–44			

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Junagadh State (1944-45) St. 2001.

No.	Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Act.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Penal Code.	Yes	No	
2	Civil Procedure Code.	,,	,,	
3	Criminal Procedure Code.	,,	Amended	
4	Limitation Act.	,,	,,	
5	Stamp & Court Fees Act.	,,	,,	
6	Cattle Trespass Act.	,,	No	
7	Whipping Act.	,,	,,	
8	Arms Act.	,,	,,	
9	Prevention of Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
10	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	,,	,,	
11	Act for the Protection of Wild birds and Game.	,,	,,	
12	Boilers' Inspection Act.		,,	
13	Legal Practitioners' Act.	,,	,,	
14	Registration Act.	,,	,,	

15	Forest Act.	Yes	No
16	Explosives Act.	"	"
17	Land Revenue Code	No	"
18	Account Code.	"	"
19	Small Causes Court Act.	Yes	"
20	Village Police Act.	"	"
21	Conveyances Act.	No	"
22	Co-operative Society Act.	Yes	"
23	Guardian and Wards Act.	"	"
24	Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contracts by artificers, workmen and labourers in certain cases.	"	"
25	Motor Vehicles Act.	"	"
26	Criminal Tribes Act.	"	"
27	Act for the regulation of Presses and News-papers.	"	"
28	Rules for punishment of Offences against Government Post Office.	"	"
29	Rules for the prevention of Cattle lifting Offences	"	"
30	Insolvency Act.	"	"
31	The Protection of the Property of the Deceased Act, Act VII of St. 1993.	"	"

es about Bicycles.	Yes	No
es for the Cotton Pressing ories.	"	"
relating to Opium, opiated other intoxicating drugs.	"	"
agadh State Forces Act	"	"
nagadh State Police Act.	"	"
Motor Vehicles Taxation Act,	"	"
Ancient Monuments Preser- n Act,	"	"
to apply Mohomedan Law o Halai Memons in matters of uccession and inheritance,	"	"
Junagadh State Municipal Act nagadh & Verawal)	"	Amended
es for maintaining public peace safety in the State.	"	No
Junagadh State Council Rules.	"	"
ised Pension and Parwashi llowance rules of the Junagadh State.	"	"
es regulating the storage of Petrol.	"	"
es for visitors occupying State Dak Bungalows situated at various places in the Mahals under Revenue authorities.	"	"
acy Rules.	"	"

47	An Act to make Vaccination compulsory.	Yes	No
48	Saurashtra Trades and Merchandise Marks Act.	,,	,,
49	The Christian Marriage Act,	,,	,,
50	The Saurashtra Agriculturist Relief Act.	,,	,,
51	The Saurashtra Factories Act.	,,	,,
52	The Saurashtra Encumbered Estates Act.	,,	Amended
53	The Saurashtra Treasure Trove Act	,,	No
54	The Saurashtra Weights and Measures Act.	,,	,,
55	Saurashtra Factory Rules.	,,	,,
56	The Saurashtra Succession Certificate Act.	,,	,,
75	Provident Funds Act.	,,	,,
58	Provident Fund Rules.	,,	Amended
59	The Local Authorities Loans Act.	,,	No
60	The Registration of Foreigners Act	,,	,,
61	Detention of Enemy Shipping Ordinance.	,,	,,

62	Requisitioning of Vessels	Yes	No
63	Registration of Foreigners Rules.	,,	,,
64	Defence of India Act as applied to this State.	,,	,,
65	Defence of India Rules.	,,	Amended
66	Foreigners Order.	,,	No
67	Local authorities loans rules.	,,	,,
68	The enemy foreigners order	,,	,,
69	The Junagadh State Buildings Act.	,,	,,
70	The Saurashtra Cinematograph Act.	,,	,,
71	The Saurashtra Cinematograph rules.	,,	,,
72	The National Service (Technical personnel) ordinance.	,,	Amended
73	The National Service (Technical personnel rules)	,,	No
74	The Junagadh State Port Health rules.	,,	,,
75	The Frontier Passengers baggage rules.	,,	,,
76	The Indian Soldiers' Litigation Act as applicable to the Junagadh State.	,,	,,
77	-do- Rules.	,,	,,
78	Motor Spirit rationing order.	,,	,,
79	War Injuries Ordinance.	,,	,,
80	Import Trade control.	,,	,,
81	The Merchants ships (Fire Fighting order 1941).	,,	,,

82	The Enemy property (custody and registration) order.	Yes	No.
83	Use and hire of foreign ships control order.	"	"
84	The Junagadh State Teriff Act.	"	"
85	Sea customs Act.	"	"
86	Land customs Act.	"	"
87	Junagadh State Mining Rules.	"	"
88	Newsprint control order.	"	new & amended
89	Wireless Telegraphy apparatus ordinance.	"	No.
90	Abkari Act of St. 1998	"	"
91	High Frequency Apparatus order.	"	"
92	Junagadh State Ports Act.	"	"
93	Wireless Transmitters' order 1942	"	"
94	Indian Aircraft Act.	"	"
95	Foodgrains control order.	"	Amended
96	Police Resignation of office Act.	"	No.
97	Collective Fines Act.	"	"
98	News,aper control order 1944	"	New.
99	Agar control order.	"	No.
100	The ships emergency rationing order.	"	"

101	Cotton Textiles sizing & filing order.	Yes	No
102	Rules for brokerage.	,,	,,
103	Kerosene control order.	,,	,,
104	Special Criminal courts order	,,	,,
105	Alluminium control order.	,,	Amended
106	Sulphuric acid control order.	,,	,,
107	Railway Air Raid Precautions service ordinance 1942.	,,	No
108	Tin Rationing Order.	,,	,,
109	Tyre rationing order.	,,	Amended
110	War Injuries scheme.	,,	No
111	Chrome compounds control order.	,,	,,
112	Lighting Control order.	,,	,,
113	Lighting Restriction Order.	,,	,,
114	Foodgrains future and options prohibition order.	,,	,,
115	Penalties 3rd Amendment ordinance Act.	,,	,,
116	Coloured Motor spirit order	,,	,,
117	Optical Instrument Order.	,,	,,
128	Machine Tool control order.	,,	Amended
119	Rubber tyre rationing order.	,,	No

120	Gur Control Order	Yes	New & amended.
121	Bleaching powder & Chloride control order	,,	amended.
122	Paper control order	,,	New & amended
123	Cotton cloth & yarn Control Order	,,	,,
124	Paper (Packing of cotton textiles) control order	,,	No
125	Healds & Reeds Control Order	,,	,,
126	Bobbins control order	,,	,,
127	Ring Traveller control order	,,	,,
128	Chemicals control order	,,	,,
129	Cotton cloth movement control order	,,	,,
130	Cotton (Forward contract & Option Prohibition)Order	,,	,,
131	Shuttles Control Order	,,	,,
132	Drugs Control Order.	,,	New & amended.
133	Enemy Agents' ordinance.	,,	No
134	Military stores (unlawful possession) ordinance	,,	,,
135	Motor vehicles (kerosene prohibition order).	,,	,,
136	Gunny bags forward control order	,,	,,
137	Allied Forces ordinance	,,	,,
138	Hoarding & Profiteering Prevention ordinance.	,,	amended.
139	Cotton cloth & yarn (contracts) ordinance.	,,	No

140	Subversive Activities Act.	Yes	No
141	Cotton Textiles (Dyes & Chemicals) control order.	,,	,,
142	Spices (Forward contract prohibition) order.	,,	,,
143	Imported Engineering Stores order	,,	Amended
44	Motor vehicles spare parts control order.	,,	,,
145	Junagadh State Electricity Act.	,,	No
146	Workmen's compensation Act.	,,	,,
147	Paper control (economy order)	,,	New & Amended
48	-do- (distiribution order)	,,	,,
149	Prevention of Adulteration Act and rules.	,,	No
150	The Asiatic British Evacuees (census) order	,,	,,
151	Military safety Powers of Detention (Act)	,,	,,
152	House Rent Control order.	,,	Amended
153	Restriction and Detention Act.	,,	,,
154	Sulphate of Alluminum Control Order.	,,	,,
155	Enemy Property (custody) and Registration Order.	,,	No
156	The Sesal and lac fibre products Control Order.	,,	,,
157	Cotton (forward contracts in current crops prohibition) order	,,	,,
158	Civil Motor transport Control Order	,,	,,
159	Pipe Control Order.	,,	,,
160	Foot-ware Control Order	,,	Amended
161	Brass Utensils Control Order.	,,	New & amended
162	Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order.	,,	Amended

163	Imported Foreign Cotton Cloth Control order.	Yes	New
164	Schedule of Maximum prices of Drugs.	,,	New & amended
165	Alluminium Utensils Control order	,,	,,
166	Consumer goods (control and distributions) order.	,,	,,
167	Rubber Manufacturing Control order.	,,	New
168	Paper (Prices of imported papers) control order.	,,	New & amended
169	Paper price control order.	,,	,,
170	Paper control prices of Board order.	,,	,,
171	Used Motor Vehicles Control order.	,,	,,
172	Disposal of used Govt. Motor Vehicles control order.	,,	,,
173	Imported Cloth (Sale and possession) control order.	,,	No
174	Gharbheni Rules for disposing of questions relating to production of heirship certificates in Gharbheni cases.	No	New
175	Cotton cloth dealerslicensing order.	Yes	amended
176	Lac export coutrol order.	,,	New

177	Railway Stores (Unlawful Possession) Act.	Yes	New & amended
178	Livestock Importation Act.	,,	New.
179	Provident Fund Rules for the employees of the Junagadh City and Verawal Municipalites	,,	,,
180	Civil Motor Transport Vehicle order.	,,	New & amended
181	War (Definition) Act of St. 2001	,,	New.
182	Public Service Commission Rules	No	,,
183	National Service (Technical personnel) Amendment Ordinance.	Yes	,,
184	Rules for hire of country craft by certain routes.	,,	f,
185	Export of fish prohibtion order	No	,,
186	The Saurashtra Companies Act.	Yes	Consolidated and New.
187	Do Rules	,,	,,

Appendix III

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1944-45.

Description of office.	Number Sanctioned.	Pay and Grade. Rs.	Sanctioned cost. Rs.	Actual cost. Rs.	Punishment. Dismissed.	Punishment. Fined.	Punishment. Degraded.	Punished judicially.	Rewards. By promotion	Rewards. By money.	Education. Literate.	Education. Illiterate.	Remarks. M. H. CH.
Commissioner of Police.	1	800			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1-0-0
Deputy Superintendent of Police.	1	220-20-300			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1-0-0
-do-	1	180-0-0			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0-1-0
Inspectors 1st grade.	2—1* *one working as Add. Dy. Supdt. of Police.	150-5-175			0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	3-0-0
„ 2nd „	3	125-5-145			0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2-0-0
												0	
Fouzdars 1st „	4	90-$\frac{5}{2}$-100			0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1-3-0
„ 2nd „	6	70-$\frac{7/\frac{1}{2}}{2}$-85			0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	5-1-0
„ 3rd „	9	50-$\frac{7/\frac{1}{2}}{2}$-65			0	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	8-0-0
Naib Fouzdars „	18	35-$\frac{5}{2}$-45			0	0	0	0	0	3	18	0	10-8-0
Jemadars „	21	30-$\frac{5}{2}$-35			0	0	1	0	0	7	18	0	18-0-0

Havaldars 1st grade	26	24/-each	3,18,921-0-0	3,17,607	0	1	0	0	0	6	23	1	16-8-0
" 2nd "	34	22/- "			0	1	0	0	0	3	30	4	18-16-0
" 3rd "	31	20/- "			0	0	0	0	0	4	20	13	19-14-0
Naiks	55	18/- "			1	2	0	0	0	8	40	11	36-15-0
Lance Naiks	15	17/8. "			0	0	1	0	0	6	1	5	3-3-0
Constables 1st grade	357	17/- "			0	0	2	1	0	43	204	151	240-115-0
" 2nd "	243	16/- "			0	2	0	0	0	19	138	81	175-44-0
" 3rd "	193	15/- "			1	1	0	0	0	14	91	88	128-51-0
Mounted Police.													
Jemadar. 2nd grade	1	30-5/2-45			0	0		0	0	0	1	0	1-0-0
Dafedar. 1st "	1	24/-			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1-0-0
Dafedars. 2nd "	2	22/-each			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1-0-0
" 3rd "	3	20/- "			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2-0-0
Lance Dafedars.	6	18/- "			0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4-1-0
Sowars 1st grade.	13	17/- "			0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5-1-0
" 2nd "	13	16/- "			0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	10-2-0
" 3rd "	12	15/- "			0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	
Total	1071				2	5	2	3	0	119	627	365	708-284-0

Miscellaneous expenses including office establishment contingency etc.			1,35960–0–0	1,17,571								
			4, 54, 88	435178								
Mangrol			24622	21793	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total...			4,79,503	4,56,971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Junagadh State during the year 1944-4,5

State.	Number of offences reported.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to arrest.		Percentage of convicted to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	Past year.	This year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Junagadh.	1222	1006	1095	1076	1072	1044	474	485	386	373	43·28	45·0	44·21	46·4	
Mangrol.	105	91	127	139	108	130	51	58	19	22	40·15	41·7	47·22	44·6	
Total.	1327	1097	1222	1215	1180	1174	525	543	405	395	42·96	44·6	44·94	44·2	

Out of the 1215 persons arrested in all, 1076 were arrested in Junagadh State. Of these 26 were in Police Custody at the end of the year pending commitment for trial, 6 were released by the Police without being sent up for trial. Out of the remaining 1044, who were sent up for trial, 181 were still in the Magisterial custody at the end of the year pending conclusion of their trial. and cases against 5 persons were withdrawn. Out of the 373 persons discharged or acquitted, 190 were acquitted owing to cases being permitted by the Magistrate to be compounded.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in Junagadh State during the year :944-45.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	Past year. Rs.	This year. Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Junagadh	63,144-12-3	52,871-8-9	18,622-8-11	28,156-7-1	29·49	53·2	Result excellent.
Mangrol.	16,530-6-0	48,218-5-0	1,640-4-0	45,556-10-0	9·92	94·4	-do-
Total.	79,675-2-3	101089-13-9	20262-12-11	73,722-1-7	25·43	72·9	

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, the number of case

Description of offences.	Number of offences: Balance from the past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced. Imprisonment. Simple	R.	Imprisonment and fine. Simple.	Rigorous	Fine only.	Whipping and good conduct.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Offences against the public tranquilities, S. 146.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(	0
Offences by or relating to public servants, S. 188.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Offences relating to coins and Government stamps. S. 240.														
Murder, S. 302.	2	22	24	25	20	41	15	1	10	0	2	2	0	15
Culpable homicide, S. 299.	2	3	5	3	2	3	1	0	0	0		0	0	1
Attempt to commit murder S. 307	2	3	5	2	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Causing miscarriages, S. 312	0	0	0	0	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grievous hurt. S. 329	16	87	103	105	95	215	54	0	4	1	28	20	1	54
Heart and criminal rofce. S. 319-350.	39	788	827	889	798	1501	155	2	2	0	8	134	9	155
Kidnapping S. 359,	3	9	12	4	10	30	4	1	1	0	0	2	0	4
Rape, S. 375.	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unnatural offence. S. 377.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dacoity, S. 3	0	17	17	8	13	60	9	0	9	0	-0	0	0	9
Theft, etc. S. 378-445.	18	211	225	224	214	327	193	15	47	12	40	63	16	193
Robibery, S. 390.	1	3	4	7	3	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Crminal Trespass, S. 441.	3	32	35	38	34	81	19	0	1	9	2		0	19
Offences gelating to marriae, S. 474-497-499.	6	30	36	29	34	83	6	1	2	2	1	0	0	6
Forgery 465 to 476	0	2	2	1		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences relating to special and local laws.	21	360	381	328	366	458	285	5	2	7	5	266	0	285
Miscellaneous cases under S. 181 of Criminal Procedure Code.	40	600	640	637	604	1090	273	4	23	19	35	190	2	273
Total.	149	2167	2316	2308	2196	3906	1015	29	101	50	123	684	28	1015
Mangrol.	69	163	232	223	185	524	87	1	8	4	13	61	0	87
Grand Total.	218	2330	2548	2531	2381	4430	1102	30	109 329	54	136	745	28	1102

VI.

disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Junagadh State during the year 1944-45.

Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonment.												Persons remaining at the end of the year.		Remarks.
			Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 1 year.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Cases awaiting trial.	In the original Court.	In the Sessions Court.	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	6	0	1	4	15	6	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
147	0	1	9	1	2	11	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	8	13	0	
1259	0	0	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29		0	
25	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	4	39	18	
112	0	0	66	9	6	19	3	4	6	1	0	0	0	11	22	0	
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	
59	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	
75	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	
156	0	0	12	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	17	0	
719	0	0	58		0	5	9	4	0	0	1	0	0	36	98	0	
2583	1	1	169	19	13	36	25	13	10	1	16	0	1	120	306	27	
337	0	0	13	3	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	47	100	78	
2920	1	1	182	22	14	42	25	14 '32	10	1	16	2	1	167	406	105	

The Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt

Class of Courts.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Balance of the last year.	Number of persons				
				Brought to a trial				
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested before the Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Munsiffs' Courts.	2223	2167	288	1288	172	2134	21	3
Sessions Court.	(45)	(44)	(17)	106	0	0	0	0
Mangrol Munsiff's Court.	183	163	178	130	1	214	1	0
Total.	2406	2330	466	1418	173	2348	22	3

N. B.–The figures in the brackets refer to cases and persons committed to the Courts they are not counted in making up the Totals of Columns

The figures in the column 15 in the Munsiffs' Courts are included totals of the columns 12 to 17.

with by the criminal Courts of the Junagadh State during the year 1944–45.

dealt with.		Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
Total.								
Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, or escaped or transferred.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4376	3906	1390	1193	1015	(121)	2	306	
105	123	0	41	55	0	0	27	
648	524	12	325	87	2	2	100	
5024	4430	14[illegible]2	15[illegible]8	11[illegible]2	(123)	2	4[illegible]6	

Sessions Court. As these are included in the figures relating to the Munsiffs'
2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 17.
in the columns 12, 13, 14, or 17, hence these are not counted in making up the

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the results of the appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts of the Junagadh State during the year 1944-45.

Tribunals.	Number of appeals.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Appeals rejected summarily.		Sentences.						Proceeding quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, etc. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Huzur Court.	152	49	39	74	40	22	19	32	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	34	
Sadar Court.	198	38	22	104	88	85	28	85	50	0	0	2	2	6	4	7	4	
Mangrol Appeal Court.	13	0	0	7	3	8	8	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	5	
Total......	363	87	61	185	131	115	50	113	71	1	1	2	2	6	4	80	43	

(Civil.)—Nature and value of original suits filed

Tribunals	Opening balance.		Filedduring the year, or received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value. Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Munsiffs' Courts.	569	347	1879	1409	2448	1756	2101	1390	347	366	1300535
Mangrol	60	36	199	207	259	243	223	184	36	59	19269
Total.	629	383	2078	1616	2707	1999	2324	1374	383	425	3119804

IX.

and disposed of during the year 1944–45

during the present year.								Suits disposed of during the present year.					Average duration.		
	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 5,000.	*Exparte.*	Admitted or compromised.	struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value. Rs.	Past year.	Present year.	R
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	2
57	1077	275	685	526	95	81	22	306	463	211	510	129599			
10	185	12	150	50	5	2	0	26	68	13	77	14080			
144	1262	287	835	576	100	83	22	232	531	224	587	1310075			

Appendix

(Civil)—Results of applications for the execution

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.		
	Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.
Munsiffs' Courts.	825	467	432223	3787	2454	714323	4612	2921	1146546
Mangrol.	80	16	9142	214	175	13361	294	199	22503
Total...	905	483	441365	4001	2629	727684	4906	3112	1169049

X

of decrees during the year 1944-45.

Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks
Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Rs.			Rs.				
4145	2541	8719002	467	380	275544	244	84	52	
276	163	12,232	16	28	10271	6	11	11	
4423	2704	883234	483	408	285815	250	95	63	

Appendix

(Civil).—Number and results of appeals

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Huzur Court.	114	77	183	313	327	390	850	262	77	128
Sadar Court.	88	206	375	272	463	478	257	351	206	127
Mangrol.	4	2	7	26	11	28	9	13	2	15
Total.	236	285	565	611	801	896	516	626	285	270

in civil suits during the year 1944–45.

Value of appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
		Decision confirmed.		Decision reversed.		Decision amended.		Cases remanded for trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.			
Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs. 23,754	Rs. 85,344	152	173	68	54	8	12	8	10	14	13	M. D. 7·5	M.D 4·20
158439	1,36288	69	80	140	214	21	38	16	7	11	12	1·278	23
611	3005	4	6	1	4	3	2	0	0	1	1	M. D 13·11	M. D. 8·23
182804	224637	225	259	209	272	32	52	24	17	26	26		

Appendix XII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Junagadh State during the year 1944-45.

Name of the State.	Number of prisons.	Number of Persons.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Mortality among convicts in Jail.	Remarks.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.		Rs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Junagadh State.	12	192	401	639	593	220	192	209	43688-1-2	30	0	

All these figures are inclusive of Mangrol figures.

Appendix XIII.

Registration of documents in the Junagadh State during the year 1944-45.

Name of State.	Documents presented		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered.		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Junagadh State.	2196	2009	808	776	10[illegible]		121	95	2	1	193	1 4	2114	1896	78,50,775	77,16,661	5	7	76	106	

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1944-45.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds presented	Value of property.			Fees realised.			
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mortgages.	808	13,21,971	6	3	25,914	3	8	776	17,73,796	0	0	27,616	13	0	
Sale deeds.	1070	49,43,674	0	0	74,699	1	11	943	55,07,261	0	0	71,812	14	10	
Wills.	123	4,90,666	0	0	5,952	13	0	95	2,09,361	0	0	5,902	5	6	
Money bonds.	2	1,586	0	0	16	15		1	300	0	0	6	12	0	
Miscellaneous.	193	5,92,878	0	0	6,645	8	6	194	2,25,943	0	0	4,434	15	0	
Total	2,196	73,50,775	0	0	11,3228	10	1	2,009	77,16,661	0	0	1,09,773	12	4	

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of Municipalities and Village Boards during the St. 2001 (1944–1945).

Name of Municipality.	Opening balance on the 1st November 1944. Rs.	Receipts. St. 2000 Rs.	Receipts. St 2001 Rs.	Total in current year. Rs.	Expenditure. St. 2000 Rs.	Expenditure. St. 2001 Rs.	Balance on the 31st October 1945. Rs.	Remarks.
Una.	3,165	8,242	7,834	10,999	9,610	8,483	2,516	
Delwada.	962	2,155	2,331	3,292	2,625	2,099	1,194	
Sutrapada.	620	519	1,343	1,963	470	768	1,195	
Patan.	1,712	5,661	5,917	7,929	5,680	7,[illegible]87	665	
Chorwad.	3,250	3,247	3,786	7,036	3,238	5,371	1,665	
Malia.	4,257	2,106	3,846	8,103	3,951	4,527	3,576	
Keshod.	600	4,433	5,108	5,757	5,241	4,977	780	
Balagam.	9,599	406	494	9,893	605	2,800	7,0[illegible]3	

Bannasa.	1,938	296	200	2,138	169	207	1,931
Shil.	693	929	1,266	1,959	895	1,053	906
Kutiana.	1,537	15,806	24,381	25,919	18,111	23,788	2,131
Vadal.	2,308	1,828	1,059	3,367	1,238	2,813	554
Visavadar.	929	2,290	2,390	3,319	2,128	2,915	404
Bagdu.	1,725	0	0	1,725	0	0	1,725
Vanthali.	2,513	7,004	11,011	13,524	8,497	12,330	1,194
Bhesan.	1,785	1,905	856	2,641	1,217	1,066	1,575
Shahpur.	4,001	3,129	1,730	5,731	1,780	1,554	4,177
Ajab.	5,148	943	659	5,807	289	790	5,017
Total...	46,792	61,050	74,011	1,20,803	63,744	83,028	37,775

Village Boards.

Dilawargadh	5,979	1,399	1,250	7,229	700	886	6,343
Talala.	880	1,384	1,332	2,212	1,261	1,786	426
Bherai.	141	186	1,061	1,202	260	238	964
Gadhakada.	3,266	1,057	1,047	4,313	471	588	3,725
Majevadi.	5,433	2,623	1,637	7,070	935	2,296	4,774
	15,699	6,649	6,327	22,026	3,627	5,794	16,232
Grand Total.	62,491	67,699	80,338	1,42,829	67,371	88,822	54,007

Appendix

Statement of rainfall in the Junagadh

Number.	Name of Rain-gauge Station.	November 1944.		December. 1944.		January. 1945.		February. 1945.		March 1945		April. 1945	
		Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
1	Junagadh.	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Veraval.	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Una	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Kutiyana.	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Vanthali.	0		0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Delvada.	0	0	0	[illegible]	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Prabhas-Patan.	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Malia.	0	8	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	9	0	0
9	Keshod.	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Chorwad	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Visavadar.	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	10
12	Bhesan.	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	15
13	Bherai.	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Sutrapada.	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	9	0	0
15	Talala.	0	10	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Shil.	0	10	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Sanakhada.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Vadal.	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Dilawargadh	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	Mangrol.	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0

XVI.

State during the year 1944-45.

May 1945.		June. 1945.		July 1945.		August 1945.		September. 1945.		October 1945.		Total.		Total past year		Average of past 5 years.		Remarks.
Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
0	0	8	15	20	10	5	15	3	85	0	0	37	70	38	30	31	21	
0	0	4	17	21	91	4	54	1	46	0	0	32	68	38	30	21	80	
0	0	17	21	19	45	7	97	3	48	0	0	48	31	47	25	27	2	
0	0	5	0	11	55	3	25	1	30	0	0	21	27	29	40	22	6	
0	0	5	21	17	19	2	71	2	9	1	37	28	92	34	29	23	33	
0	0	15	75	15	58	5	74	2	75	0	0	39	88	32	58	17	93	
0	0	4	1	20	69	4	80	1	10	0	0	31	30	40	0	23	40	
0	0	4	54	17	66	6	67	1	90	0	0	31	43	40	28	25	26	
0	0	6	63	18	34	5	10	1	60	0	50	32	91	35	70	21	24	
0	0	4	59	13	44	3	5	2	30	0	0	24	17	33	88	19	9	
0	0	19	37	16	64	6	45	3	38	0	85	47	16	48	57	27	66	
0	0	10	90	14	42	5	60	3	10	0	0	34	62	31	79	22	30	
0	0	10	74	14	3	7	61	5	56	0	0	38	22	37	41	24	0	
0	0	9	13	10	42	6	15	1	60	0	0	27	85	46	40	23	84	
0	0	17	97	23	22	5	88	2	76	0	0	50	31	40	81	26	94	
0	0	5	70	19	10	3	90	1	40	0	0	30	60	21	40	21	50	
0	0	11	76	10	78	6	30	3	98	0	0	32	82	34	57	21	0	
0	0	10	97	17	37	4	36	3	85	0	0	37	20	36	46	25	42	
0	0	12	65	14	88	6	20	3	15	0	0	37	33	35	41	24	73	
0	0	3	33	18	46	6	8	1	63	0	0	30	7	24	95	21	6	

Appendix XVII.

Statement as to prices of staple crops St. 2001. (1944–45)

No.	Article.	Samvat 2000 Prices per *Khandi* Rs. A. P.	Samvat 2001 Prices per *Khandi* Rs. A. P.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Cotton.	90—0-0	155—0-0	
2	Bajri	70—0-0	95—0-0	
3	Juwar	65—0-0	75—0-0	
4	Wheat.	145—0-0	120—0-0	
5	Gram.	150-0-0	180—0-0	
6	Adad	105—0-0	125—0-0	
7	Tuver	200—0-0	160—0-0	
8	Rice.	500—0-0	0—0-0	
9	Mug	75—0 0	85—0-0	

Appendix XVIII.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works during the year from 1-11-1944 to 31-10-1945

No.	Description of Works.	State Funds. Original. Rs.	Maintenance and Repairs. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1	Buildings.	83,702	2,41,888	3,25,590
2	Irrigation Works.	0	10,072	10,072
3	Roads.	86,361	4,88,602	5,73,963
4	Miscellaneous Works.	0	22,913	22,913
5	Water Works.	0	1,44,921	1,44,921
6	Telephone.	0	13,017	13,017
7	Para Municipality.	0	41,654	41,654
8	District Camps.	0	8,000	8,000
9	House Rent Branch.	0	1,080	1,080
10	Dack Bungalows.	0	2,665	2,665
11	Establishment & Salaries.	0	90,902	90,902
12	Scarcity Works.	0	Red 5,362	Red 5,362
13	Private Department Works. (Civil List)	0	1,09,857	1,09,857
	Total for P. W. D. Rs.	1,69,063	11,70,209	13,39,272
14	Post War Reconstruction Works, carried out throug P W. D. & debited to Sectt. Budget of P. W. R.	1,50,875	38,297	1,89,172
	GRAND TOTAL	3,19,938	12,08,506	15,28,444

Appendix XIX.

Agricultural Stock in the Junagadh State during the St. year 2001 (1944-1945.)

Kind of Villages.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Goats and Sheep.	Camels.	Asses.	Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
			Male.	Female.							Drawn by two bullocks.	Drawn by four bullocks.	Riding.	Loading.	
Khalsa Villages.	89,334	37,521	850	30,987	1,704	1,916	576	78,799	398	3,368	24,490	22	6,102	11,734	
Barkhali and *Non-Khalsa* Villages.	36,689	19,417	971	19,142	1,298	1,836	449	54,430	167	2,399	14,510	56	3,652	6,191	
Total.........	1,26,023	56,938	1.821	50,129	3,002	3,552	1,025	133229	565	5,767	39,000	78	9,754	17,925	

Appendix XX.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Junagadh State during the period from 1-11-44 to 31-10-1945.

Name of the State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Junagadh.	52	Rs. 55,125-0-0	27	Rs. 26,466-3-8	77	Rs. 41,278-8-0	0	0	158	Rs. 1,22,869-11-8	

Appendix XXI A.

Comparative Statement showing receipts as sanctioned for St. Year 2000 and 2001 as also those actually recovered during the said two years.

No.	Name of Head.	St. Year 2000		Increase or Decrease.	St, Year 2001		Increase or Decrease.
		Sanctioned	Actual		Sanctioned	Actual	
1	Land Revenue.	2591091	2890221	299130	2894750	2827637	– 67113
2	Forests.	425750	455548	29798	213518	229157	+ 15639
3	Miscellaneous cash Levies.	132454	227801	95347	145594	211283	+ 65689
4	Ganim Vero and Mamuli.	153399	154242	843	154955	156218	+ 1263
5	Zortalbi.	91284	81051	10233	91284	77429	– 13855
6	Nazrano	805	2128	1323	1555	3887	+ 2332
7	Rayasat.	497892	553875	55983	550215	565184	+ 14969
8	State Forces	1200	8932	7732	1300	858	– 442
9	Police.	7420	12585	5165	6420	14692	+ 8272
10	General Administration.	37219	68940	31721	48289	88922	+ 40633
11	Ports.	663333	1394534	731201	1316870	1152399	— 164471
12	Law and Justice.	97100	128237	31137	107050	126434	+ 19384

13	Stamps.	205030	233201	28171	240035	204054	– 35981
14	Jail.	15000	15400	400	14250	20738	+ 6438
15	Printing Press.	69000	59564	9436	68500	49364	– 19136
16	Customs.	1363000	2217754	854754	1682500	1778897	+ 96397
17	Medical.	5911/8	11899	5987/8	8600	17306	+ 8706
18	Public Works Department.	44435	38731	5704	46485	55920	+ 9435
19.	Salt & Abkari.	353750	376285	22535	358050	402078	+ 44028
20	Education.	55900	58056	2076	42335	40878	– 1457
21	Survey.	1825	1061	764	1675	926	– 749
22	Land-rent & Quarries.	300095	176761	123334	492430	449229	– 43201
23	Interest & Exchange.	638927	551107	87820	676028	825789	+ 149761
24	Varad.	7525	18586	11061	7525	12467	+ 4942
25	Saurashtra Post Office.	67600	79944	12344	78200	67331	— 10869
26	Railways.	2850000	3921086	1071086	3350000	4241857	+ 891857
27	Miscellaneous.	106650	112782	6132	846275	125338	+ 41063
28	Tehsil recoveries.	234238/8	309497	75258/8	243256	188398	– 54868
	Total Rs.	11017914	14159808	3379185 237291 3141894	12925944	13934660	+1420858 – 412142 + 1008716

Appendix XXI B

Comparative Statement showing Expenditure as sanctioned for St. Years 2000 and 2001 as also that actually spent during the said years.

No.	Name of Head.	St. Year 2000		Saving	St, Year 2001.		Saving.
		Sanctioned.	Actual		Sanctioned	Actual	
1	H. H's Privy Purse.	975000	975000		1175000	1175000	
2	Expenditure of Heir Apparent Saheb.	52193	162198		162198	162198	
3	H. H's Civil List. Expenditure of Their Highnesses Begum Sahebas	192000	192000		192000	192000	
4	Peshkashi & Contribution.	109180	108063	1117	108821	106266	2555
5	Pension, Parvashi &c.	1057924	1022748	35176	726321	696911	29410
6	Mamuli.	107272	106234	1038	108313	102177	6136
7	Payment according to Rajasthanik Court and Alienation decisions.	54097	51202	2895	49991	44986	5005
8	Rayasat.	1272826	1234414	38412	1650988	1536817	114171
9	State Forces.	338180	315836	22344	389745	358993	30752
10	Police.	634889	599665	35224	702506	664732	37774
11	General Administration.	1166143	1083210	82932	1500360	1296337	204023

12	Ports.	60005	55647	4358	74066	69289	4777
13	Law & Justice.	147729	143624	4105	157586	142541	15045
14	Stamps.	13143	11011	2132	12549	9092	3457
15	Jail.	38814	36760	2054	43247	41459	1788
16	Printing Press.	98973	94832	4141	79357	69511	9846
17	Customs.	14030	135421	5409	103660	86984	16676
18	Medical.	372314	364124	7190	434087	428329	5758
19	Public Works Department.	1175471	850996	324475	1258767	1231416	27351
20	Salt & Abkari.	23936	21692	2244	23583	21596	1987
21	Education.	571404	561573	9831	676761	650574	26187
22	Survey.	29867	24032	5835	27536	25297	2239
23	Land-rent & Quarries.	10786	9972	814	11972	10899	1073
24	Interest & Exchange.	136812	133787	3025	171021	165112	5909
25	Varad.	9086	6691	2395	8534	6769	1765
26	Saurashtra Post Office.	52765	51586	1179	52749	45448	7301
27	Railways.	1976459	1784099	192360	2148500	2138605	9895
28	Miscellaneous.	393390	226935	196455	1079220	969284	109936
	Total Rs.	11321492	10363352	958140	13129438	12448622	680816

Appendix XXI C.

Statement showing the Assets and Liabilities of the State at the commencement as also at the end of the year and also the effect thereof and the Cash balance of the State, during St. year 2001.

A. Assets — *Net results.*

Head No.	Name of Head.	Amount due on 1-11-44.	Amount debited during the year	Total.	Amount credited during the year.	Amount due on 31-10-45.	Amount received in the Treasury.	Amount paid from Treasury.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30	Advance	2014628-12-6	10379405-15-4	12394034-11-10	10319395-5-6	2074639-6-4	...	60010-9-10
31	Tehesil, outstanding	914468-7-7½	219083-0-0	1133551-7-7½	189756-3-11	943795-3-8½	...	29326-12-1
32	Loan & Investments	19070019-1-6	40254057-2-4	59324076-3-10	38157459-12-3	21166616-7-7	...	2096597-12-10
32	Rly. Capital Works,	17574667-6-2	275437-10-3	17850105-0-5	236240-8-0	17613864-8-5	...	39197-2-3
32	Jnd. Power House Capital. ...	926651-12-11	27006-12-7	953658-9-6		953658-9-6	...	27006-12-7
32	Vreraval -do-	483975-3-0	10521-12-3	494496-15-3	1232-1-7	493264-13-8		9298-10-8
32							...	
32	Vil. Dock Estate	1105950-15-3	14552-4-0	112050-3-3	13915-9-4	1106587-9-11	...	636-10-8
32	Total...	42090361-10-11½	51180064-8-9	93270426-3-8½	48917999-8-7	44352426-11-1½		2262065-0-2
36	Unrealised Revenu of the year.	...	...	...	201061-2-10	...	201061-2-10	...
						Total Rs......	201061-2-10	2262065-0-2

B	*Liabilities*	*Balance on 1-11-44*	*Amoucredited durinhe year*	*Total.*	*Amount debited during the year*	*Balance on 31-10-45*	*Amount received in Treasury.*	*Amount with drawn from the Treasury*
29	Deposits including Cash-orders	4876366-2-4	13382065-5-0	18258431-7-4	12667079-14-0	5591351-9-4	714958-7-0	
33	Local Funds	82031-15-11	223143-3-10	305157-3-9	220562-8-5	84612-10-3	2580-10-0	...
	Total Rs...	4958398-2-3	13605208-8-10	18563606-11-1	12887642-7-6	5675964-3-7	717566-1-4	
					Total including Assets Rs...		+918627-4-2	2262065-0-7
							-2262065-0-2	
					Net decrease Rs. ...		-1343437-12-0	

Abstract:- − 2262065-0-2
+ 918627-4-2
− 1343437-12-0 Net decrease.

Appendix XXII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in Junagadh State during the year 1944-45.

No.	Name of Institute.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients				Expenditure.	Daily average atten-dance.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Cured or relieved	Absent-ed.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Rs. as ps.		
1	Chief Medical officer's office	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,13,815-12-1		
2	Jund. C. M. Zenana Hosp	42,251	2,160	2,061	0	22	77	38,894-9-9	608·15	
a 2	RasulKhanji Hospital including Dispensary	1,38,190	5,296	4,280	612	188	216	17,3413-9-11	1193·04	
3	,, Leper Asylum.	0	124	64	0	17	43	8243-15-7	45·63	
4	,, New Dispensary.	23,065	0	0	0	0	0	3,917-2-8	297·71	
5	,, Jail ,,	1642	9	9	0	0	0	600-0-11	34·21	
6	,, State Forces ,,	4,811	422	409	0	0	13	5,670-0-0	52·85	
7	,, Muslim Hostels ,,	1,719	0	0	0	0	0	556-4-0	23·70	
8	Junagadh Railway Disp	32,218	0	0	0	0	0	19,793-0-0		
9	Veraval Dispensary.	37,458	36	31	0	1	4	6,735-5-9	391·26	
10	Una Dispensary.	22,332	38	34	1	1	2	3,783-5-9	252·88	

11	Kutiyana	Dispensary	17,200	17	16	0	1	0	5,016-3-6	184·45
12	Delwada	,,	10,467	104	103	0	1	0	2,373-9—0	115·32
13	Prabhas Patan	,,	14,732	0	0	0	0	0	2,534-2-10	130·85
14	Vanthali	,,	11,739	0	0	0	0	0	2,399-6—6	192·54
15	Malia	,,	10,554	0	0	0	0	0	2,616-2--0	208·59
16	Keshod	,,	17,146	0	0	0	0	0	3,171-3--4	248·86
17	Chorwad	,,	7,948	0	0	0	0	0	1,702-11-3	76·64
18	Visavadar	,,	11,562	10	10	0	0	0	1,843-1—6	118·66
19	Bhesan	,	4,452	0	0	0	0	0	2,876-4—5	52·95
20	Bherai	,,	5,763	0	0	0	0	0	2,605-12-3	53·93
21	Sutrapada	,,	7,752	0	0	0	0	0	1,688-9—0	94·65
22	Talala	,,	5,512	2	2	0	0	0	2,483-7--6	90·87
23	Shil	,,	5,924	0	0	0	0	0	2,090-13-3	81·96
24	Gir Travelling	,,	5,048	0	0	0	0	0	925--0-8	47·67

25	Sanakhada Dispensary	9,073	0	0	0	0	0	1,653—3-0	94·99
26	Vadal ,,	9,218	0	0	0	0	0	2,122-14—4	71·86
27	Dilawargadh ,,	3,381	0	0	0	0	0	830—1—4	39·43
28	Gadhada (Gir) ,,	5,490	0	0	0	0	0	1,989--4—6	49·46
29	Kutiana Zenana Hospital	13,324	20	20	0	0	0	3,223--8—6	159·07
30	Keshod Zenana ,,	3,159	10	10	0	0	0	2,872-6—3	41.03
31	Vanthali ,, ,,	19,438	66	66	0	0	0	3,252-15-3	252.15
32	Mangrol Dispensary	15,493	39	36	0	2	1	10,362-13-2	198·11
33	Ajab Deshi ,,	2,715	0	0	0	0	0	Ajab Incudes Keshod Dispensary	2·44
34	Amrapur Dhanani Deshi Disp.	2,581	0	0	0	0	0	Includes Bhesan Dispensary	7·07
35	Ankolwadi Deshi ,,	1,009	0	0	0	0	0	Includes Talala Dispensary	4·55
36	Bagdu ,, ,,	2,896	0	0	0	0	0	Includes C. M. O'S Dispen.	7·9
37	Mahiari ,, ,,	1,847	0	0	0	0	0	Includes Kutiyana Dispen.	5·12

8	Prachi Deshi Dispensary	2,824	0	0	0	0	0	Inc'udes Patan Dispensary	7·84
39	Akha Unani ,,	463	0	0	0	0	0	Includes Venthali Dispensary	5·03
40	Gadhakda ,, ,,	585	0	0	0	0	0	Includes Bherai Dispensary	3·23
41	Bagasara ,, ,,	1,034	0	0	0	0	0	Includes Shil Dispensary	3·36
42	Dhokadva ,, ,,	3,497	0	0	0	0	0	Includes una Dispensary	9·50
43	Khorasa (Gir) ,, ,,	636	0	0	0	0	0	Includes Malia Dispensary	4·14
44	Jamwala Allopathic ,,	1,716	0	0	0	0	0	756–2-0	12·13
45	Nageshri ,, ,,	2,596	0	0	0	0	0	836–12–0	9·5
46	Balagam Allopathic ,,	2,017	0	0	0	0	0	Includes Keshod Dispensary	13·18
	Total	5,45077	8,353	7,151	613	233	356	4,37,630-2-9	5598·46

Appendix XXIII.

Vital statistics of the Junagadh State for the year 1944-1945.

Name of the State.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Junagadh.	670719	23010	19151	0	3859	19041	20370	1329	0	34·4	28·55	28·38	30·37	

Appendix

Particulars as to schools maintained by

No. of Schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on the 31st October.	
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.
193 +1 Technical School	193 +1 Technical School	4 High Schools. 7 Middle Schools. 150 Primary schools including the Gujarati-Urdu Department of the Mahabat Madressa High School. 1 Urdu School 1 Sanskrit Pathshala 1 Visavadar Madressa 1 Jamat-e-Hufaz class Junagadh 28 Girls' Schools 1 Technical School	24663 +21 Technical School	24669

XXIV.

the Junagadh State for the year ***1944–1945.***

Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.	High Schools. Rs.	Secondary Schools. Rs.	Primary Schools. Rs.	
20020	18903	85974 (*a*)	43175 (*b*)	280349 (*c*)	These figures are inclusive of Mangrol figures also. (*a*) Rs. 83758 Establishment charges 2216 Repairs. 85974 (*b*) 41841 Establishment charges 1334 Repairs 43175 (*c*) Rs. 2,70,130 Establishment charges 10,219 Repairs 2,80,349